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*INTRODUCTION TO CAESAR*  
*M.L. Brittain*



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# INTRODUCTION TO CAESAR

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INTROD. TO CAESAR.

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## PREFACE

NEARLY everywhere in the South and in most schools of the North, Caesar is the first Latin author studied, and generally at the beginning of the second year in Latin. Efforts have been made to substitute second Latin books, *Viri Romae*, *Nepos*, and other less difficult texts, but in the majority of instances without much success.

Parents, teachers, and colleges seem to unite in the demand that Caesar should be the first author read, and that we must find the shortest road to this end; that we must train our boys and girls from the earliest possible moment to read, not second rate authors because of fewer difficulties presented, but Caesar, Cicero, and the other great masters of Roman literature.

The idea has always been prevalent that Caesar is easy Latin, and this is true with regard to the greater part, written as it is in the clear, concise style of the famous warrior. There are passages, however, as difficult as any found in authors usually read at a later period, and, unfortunately for teacher and pupil, many of these occur near the beginning of the first book. The thirteenth and fourteenth

paragraphs, for instance, are examples of difficult Latin, and joined to the ordinary difficulties of construction, the pupil has to contend with indirect discourse, the greatest enemy of the young Latin scholar. These difficulties have led many to commence with the second book, but, while somewhat less difficult, the same objection is still true; there is one sentence in this book where the subject is separated from the predicate by ninety-four words. And then, too, there is the natural objection felt by teacher, pupil, and parent against beginning Caesar anywhere than at the first part of the first book, the natural point to begin reading any author. These facts show the absolute necessity of direct preparation, and why the "class in Caesar is the occasion for daily prayer," as a bright teacher remarked.

The Writer has felt keenly the hardships of the situation, — the injustice to both pupil and teacher, — and this little book, prepared during the interval of exacting duties, is the result.

The plan of the work is to present the story of the Helvetian war, as told in the first thirty chapters of Caesar, in a simplified form. Whenever possible, the exact words of Caesar are used, but the lessons are graded, and difficult constructions are deferred until they have been explained gradually and systematically. Beginning with the simplest forms of nouns and verbs, six lessons are

occupied with the various ways in which Caesar uses the six cases of nouns; then follows the development of the pronoun, adjective, verb, and subordinate clauses, introducing indirect discourse at Lesson XX.

The only previous training required is acquaintance with forms of nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and verbs,—three or four months' work. With such preliminary instruction, at the close of his first year the pupil will find himself able to understand the constructions of Caesar and with the first book more than half completed,—a result commonly requiring about a year and a half. By the time the thirtieth chapter is reached the pupil is made familiar with all the parts of speech, all the leading constructions of Caesar, and, besides, is conscious of having made considerable headway in the Commentaries.

Two courses are then open before him. First, that of continuing from Chapter XXX; or second, that of taking up the text from the beginning with the feeling, in either case, of being prepared for intelligent reading. By this method it is hoped that the abrupt transition from the elementary Latin books will be avoided, and the pupil will not find himself face to face, at the very outset, with the numerous difficulties of the author, and yet will still be studying the very constructions and the very words of Caesar.

After completing this little *gradus ad Caesarem*, he will be prepared to read with appreciation, and, it is hoped, with some degree of pleasure, the Commentaries of the great Roman. The grammar work is based on the texts (latest editions) of Harkness (H.) (complete Latin Grammar, references to the author's Standard Grammar being given in parentheses), Lane-Morgan (L.M.), Allen and Greenough (A.), Bennett (B.), and Gildersleeve (G.), though no one has been slavishly followed, and in some instances it is believed that improvement has been made in clearness of statement and outline. Long vowels are marked, and even the so-called hidden quantities are indicated, where the results of modern scholarship agree.

M. L. BRITTAIN.

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## CAESAR

AMONG the great names Rome has presented for the admiration of the world, that of Julius Caesar is easily first. Not to know something of his life and work argues an inexcusable ignorance. He was great, not merely as a general, but also as an orator and statesman. Added to this, the mere fact that his Gallic Commentaries have been models for study for hundreds of years establishes conclusively the verdict of mankind with regard to his ability as a writer.



CAESAR

He was born on the 12th of July, 100 B.C., six years after Pompey and Cicero. His family was aristocratic. On his father's side he claimed descent from Iulus, the son of Trojan Aeneas, and

it was in this way that the family of Caesar accounted for the name of Julius.

He is described as handsome, intellectual, and somewhat inclined to foppishness. At the age of seventeen he married Cornelia, and thus allied himself to the party of the people, then headed by Marius. Soon after this, Sulla, the leader of the opposing faction, having made himself master of Rome, ordered Caesar to divorce Cornelia. Caesar refusing, Sulla exiled him, and it was only after the greatest exertions on the part of his friends that he was allowed to return to Rome, Sulla saying, "the youth for whom you plead will one day overthrow the aristocracy, for in this young Caesar are many Mariuses."

In one of his first campaigns Caesar received a civic crown for saving the life of a fellow-soldier. When only twenty-three he conducted the prosecution against Dolabella, and thus gained a wide reputation as an orator. This turned his attention to public speaking, and he set out for Rhodes to study oratory under Apollonius Molon. While on the way he was captured by pirates who demanded a large sum as ransom. He laughingly told them that they underrated their prisoner, and promised them twice as much as they demanded. "But," he added, "when I am set at liberty, I shall return and crucify every one of you." And he kept his promise.

After filling many minor offices, at the age of forty-one he became consul and formed an alliance with Crassus and Pompey, known as the "First Triumvirate." The next year he was given the government of Gaul, and it is the subjugation of this country that he describes in his commentaries. For eight years he was occupied with this work, until, through the jealousy of Pompey, he was ordered to disband his army. Caesar refused, and, crossing the Rubicon, set out to make himself master of Rome. On August 9, B.C. 48, he met Pompey at Pharsalia and defeated him. Shortly afterwards Pompey was murdered in Egypt, and Caesar, being without a rival, was made Dictator and afterwards Imperator for life. Later on he was offered the crown, but refused. There were many Romans, however, who looked with dislike on his increasing power, and a conspiracy was formed, headed by Brutus and Cassius, the former of whom had received many favors at the hands of Caesar. They attacked him in the Senate house on the Ides of March, B.C. 44. He defended himself bravely, but seeing Brutus among the assassins, he uttered the reproachful words, "Et tu, Brute," and, pierced with wounds, fell at the base of Pompey's statue.



POMPEY

Summing up his life, we may say that, as a gen-

eral, he has had no rival save Napoleon; as a statesman, he was among the first; as a writer, nothing in the Latin language surpasses his Gallic Commentaries for purity and simplicity.



THE DEATH OF CAESAR

## THE HELVETIAN WAR

THE Helvetii were people of Celtic origin, inhabiting almost all that region now known as Switzerland. We first hear of them near the close of the second century B.C., when one of their tribes,



LAKE GENEVA

the Tigurini, allying themselves with others, defeated the Roman consul, Lucius Cassius. Caesar refers to this event in the twelfth paragraph of Book I.

In the year 58 B.C., incited by ambitious leaders, and believing that their military prowess entitled them to greater possessions, they determined to leave their homes and take possession of more fer-

tile land to the southwest, lying near the Roman Province in Gaul.

It is with the account of his campaigns against this uprising that Caesar begins his Gallic Commentaries. He devotes a little more than half of the first book, thirty chapters in all, to this war, and in them is presented a splendid illustration of his qualities both as a writer and a commander. After two battles the Helvetii, being completely subdued, were forced to return to their former territories. Of the three hundred and sixty-eight thousand who left their homes, less than one-third survived to tell the tale of their encounter with the victorious eagles of Rome.

## PARSING IN LATIN

---

There are many advantages to both teacher and pupil in having a certain definite form to be used in parsing. This is particularly true in studying a language like the Latin, remarkable for its precision and accuracy.

By this means the pupil will know exactly what is expected of him, and this is no small advantage when one considers the multiplicity of details required, for instance, in parsing a verb in the Subjunctive mood.

The following forms for parsing are prepared with reference to two ideas: (1) To present leading principles concisely. (2) To arrange the work logically.

In parsing, the student should be taught that, as a rule, there are three questions to be answered; namely, what is it? where found? why? And they include everything commonly required by colleges in their entrance examinations. The three numbers at the beginning of the work are understood as referring to those questions.

The remainder of the parsing is drill upon the forms. In parsing verbs, a synopsis of the tenses formed upon the same stem is required. For instance, on the Present Stem, the Present, Imperfect, and Future tenses are formed; these constitute the Present System.

On the Perfect Stem, the Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect tenses, these forming the Perfect System.

On the Supine Stem, the Future Active and Perfect Passive Participles and the Supine, forming the Supine System.

Should the word parsed be an Infinitive, Participle, Gerund, or Supine, the synopsis is to be given in the 1st person, singular; otherwise in the person and number of the word parsed.

In practice the work may be shortened by the use of abbreviations, and where time is lacking, by omitting the inflections.

#### FORM FOR NOUNS

**Annōs** septem rēgnāvit, *He reigned seven years.*

1. Common noun, 2d declension.
2. Plural, accusative, masculine.
3. Accusative of time.

RULE. — *Duration of time and extent of space are expressed by the accusative.*

Stem : annō

Nom.	annus	annī
Gen.	annī	annōrum
Dat.	annō	annīs
Acc.	annum	annōs
Voc.	anne	annī
Abl.	annō	annīs

#### FORM FOR PRONOUNS

**Hominēs quōs dīxī**, *The men whom I mentioned.*

1. Relative pronoun, three terminations.
2. Plural, accusative, masculine.
3. Agrees with its antecedent, **hominēs**, and is the direct object of **dīxī**.

RULES. — (1) *A relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person.* (2) *The direct object of an action is put in the accusative.*

Nom.	quī	quae	quod	quī	quae	quae
Gen.	cūius	cūius	cūius	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
Dat.	cuī	cuī	cuī	quibus	quibus	quibus
Acc.	quem	quam	quod	quōs	quās	quae
Abl.	quō	quā	quō	quibus	quibus	quibus

## FORM FOR ADJECTIVES

Ūsus magister est **bonus**, *Experience is a good teacher.*

1. Descriptive adjective, 3 terminations, 1st and 2d declensions.

2. Positive, nominative, masculine, singular.

3. Modifies **magister**.

RULE. — *Adjectives agree with the nouns they modify in gender, number, and case.*

Compared: **bonus, melior, optimus.**

Nom.	bonus, -a, -um	bonī, -ae, -a
Gen.	bonī, -ae, -ī	bonōrum, -ārum, -ōrum
Dat.	bonō, -ae, -ō	bonīs, -īs, -īs
Acc.	bonum, -am, -um	bonōs, -ās, -a
Voc.	bone, -a, -um	bonī, -ae, -a
Abl.	bonō, -ā, -ō	bonīs, -īs, -īs

## FORM FOR VERBS

Cum Caesar Tulliam amāvisset, *Since Caesar loved Tullia.*

1. Regular transitive verb, amō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus

2. Active, subjunctive, pluperfect, 3d person, singular, 1st conjugation.

3. Predicate of **Caesar**.

RULE. — *A finite verb agrees with its subject in number and person. The subjunctive is used in cum causal clause.*

Stems: amā-, amāv-, amāt-

PERFECT SYSTEM

	INDIC.	SUBJ.	INF.
Perfect	amāvit	amāverit	amāvisse
Pluperfect	amāverat	amāvisset	
Future Perfect	amāverit		

FORM FOR INFINITIVES, PARTICIPLES, ETC.

Scīpiō audītus, *Scipio having been heard.*

1. Regular transitive verb, audiō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus.
2. Passive participle, perfect, singular, nominative, masculine, 4th conjugation.
3. Agrees with Scīpiō.

RULE. — *Participles agree with the words they modify in gender, number, and case.*

Stems: audī-, audīv-, audīt-

SUPINE SYSTEM

	INDIC.	SUBJ.	INF.	PART.
Perfect	audītus sum	audītus sim	audītus esse	audītus
Pluperfect	“ eram	“ essem		
Future Perfect	“ erō			
Future			audītum īrī	

FORM FOR ADVERBS

Bellum saepe gerēbat, *He often waged war.*

1. Adverb of time.
2. Positive.
3. Qualifies gerēbat.

RULE. — *Adverbs qualify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.*

Compared : **saepe**, **saepius**, **saepissimē**.

#### FORM FOR PREPOSITIONS

Gallia est dīvisā in partēs, *Gaul is divided into parts.*

**In** is a preposition, governing the accusative and showing the relation between **est dīvisā** and **partēs**.

RULE. — *Prepositions show the relation of words to each other.*

#### FORM FOR CONJUNCTIONS

Mātrona et Sēquana, *The Matrona and Sequana.*

**Et** is a coördinate conjunction and connects **Mātrona** and **Sēquana**.

RULE. — *Conjunctions connect words, sentences, and parts of sentences.*

#### FORM FOR INTERJECTIONS

**Ēheu** is an interjection and expresses sorrow.

RULE. — *Interjections are used to express surprise, sorrow, etc.*

## ABBREVIATIONS

<i>abl.</i>	= ablative.	<i>indir. disc.</i>	= indirect discourse.
<i>abs.</i>	= absolute.	<i>inf.</i>	= infinitive.
<i>acc.</i>	= accusative.	<i>irr.</i>	= irregular.
<i>act.</i>	= active.	<i>lit.</i>	= literally.
<i>adj.</i>	= adjective.	<i>m., masc.</i>	= masculine.
<i>adv.</i>	= adverb.	<i>n., neut.</i>	= neuter.
<i>cf.</i>	= compare.	<i>nom.</i>	= nominative.
<i>com.</i>	= common.	<i>pg.</i>	= page.
<i>comp</i>	= comparative.	<i>part.</i>	= participle.
<i>conj.</i>	= conjunction.	<i>pass.</i>	= passive.
<i>dat.</i>	= dative.	<i>pers.</i>	= person.
<i>decl.</i>	= declension.	<i>perf.</i>	= perfect.
<i>def.</i>	= defective.	<i>plu.</i>	= plural.
<i>dem.</i>	= demonstrative.	<i>plup.</i>	= pluperfect.
<i>dep.</i>	= deponent.	<i>prep.</i>	= preposition.
<i>dir. disc.</i>	= direct discourse.	<i>pres.</i>	= present.
<i>e.g.</i>	= for example.	<i>pron.</i>	= pronoun.
<i>f., fem.</i>	= feminine.	<i>rel.</i>	= relative.
<i>fut.</i>	= future.	<i>sc.</i>	= understand.
<i>gen.</i>	= genitive.	<i>sing.</i>	= singular.
<i>i.e.</i>	= that is.	<i>subj.</i>	= subjunctive.
<i>imp.</i>	= imperative.	<i>sup.</i>	= superlative.
<i>imperf.</i>	= imperfect.	<i>voc.</i>	= vocative.
<i>indic.</i>	= indicative.	<i>vocab.</i>	= vocabulary.

H = Harkness' Complete Latin Grammar, references to Harkness' Standard Grammar being inclosed in parenthesis. LM = Lane and Morgan. M = Mooney. A = Allen and Greenough. G = Gildersleeve. B = Bennett.

# THE HELVETIAN WAR

## THE FIRST THIRTY CHAPTERS OF CAESAR SIMPLIFIED AND GRADED

### CHAPTER I

#### *The Inhabitants of Gaul*

1. Belgae et Aquītānī et Celtae Galliam incolunt. Populī Rōmānī linguā Celtae Gallī appellantur. Hōrum omnium Belgae fortissimī mīlitēs  
5 sunt et saepe cum Germanīs pūgnant. Helvētiī quoque fortēs mīlitēs sunt, quod proximī sunt Germanīs, quibuscum continenter bellum gerunt.  
10 Belgae marī flūminibusque Mātronā et Sēquanā continentur. Aquītānī ā Garumnā flūmine ad Pŷrēnaeōs montēs et eam  
15 partem ōceanī quae est ad Hispāniam pertinent.



GALLI

Gallī fīnibus Belgārum, Rhēnō, Rhodanō, Garumnā flūminibus, ōceanō continentur.

2. 1. **Belgae . . . Celtae**: the Belgae, Celtae, and Aquītānī, inhabiting respectively northern, central, and southern Gaul. Notice the conjunctions expressed between the three words. Notice that the regular use of Caesar is to express them thus (polysyndeton) or to omit entirely (asyndeton). **Mātronā et Sēquanā** (see below) form no exception. The conjunction is used there because it takes both rivers to form the southern boundary.

**Galliam**: *Gaul*, practically modern France.

2. **linguā**: abl., *in the language*.

6. **Helvētiī**: the inhabitants of modern Switzerland.

8. **Germānis**: *to the Germans*, dative after the adjective **proximī**.

9. **quibuscum**: *with whom*; **cum** is a preposition used as enclitic joined to **quibus**.

11. **marī**: *by the sea*, ablative of means.

### THE NOMINATIVE CASE

H. 387, 395 (368, 363). LM. 469, 475. M. 174. A. 173, 176, 184. G. 203, 205, 321. B. 387, 393.

3. Caesar uses the Nominative case in three ways: —

1. As subject of a verb: **Helvētiī bellum gerunt**, *the Helvetii wage war*.

2. As predicate nominative: **Helvētiī sunt militēs**, *the Helvetii are soldiers*.

3. In apposition with one of the two foregoing: **Caesar cōsul vēnit**, *Caesar, the consul, came*.

Note that appositives are plural when agreeing with two or more nouns, and that nouns may be in apposition in any case.

Find nine nouns used in Chapter I used as the subjects of verbs; find three used as predicate nominatives; three used as appositives.

#### ENDINGS OF THE NOMINATIVE—GENDER

4. The terminations of the nominative with few exceptions show the gender of the nouns in accordance with the following table:—

	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
1st Decl.	—	a	—
2d Decl.	er, ir, us	—	um
3d Decl.	ō (except dō, gō, iō, fem.), or, ōs, er, es	ās, ēs, is, ys, x, ūs, s (after cons.)	a, e, ī, y, c, l, n, t, ar, ur, us
4th Decl.	us	—	ū
5th Decl.	—	ēs	—

It must be noted, however, that there are some general rules independent of ending or declension.

They are as follows:—

1. Names of males, rivers, winds, and months are masculine.

2. Names of females, countries, towns, islands, and trees are feminine.

3. Indeclinable nouns, infinitives, and clauses used as nouns are neuter.



## CHAPTER II

*Orgetorix, desirous of Royal Power, incites the Helvetii to acquire More Territory*

5. Apud Helvētiōs longē nōbilissimus fuit Orgetorīx. Is, rēgnī cupiditāte inductus, coniūrātiōnem

nōbilitātis fēcit, et cum finitimīs cīvitatibus pācem  
 et amīcitiā cōnfirmāvit. Helvētiī undique locī  
 5 nātūrā continentur; ūnā ex parte flūmine Rhēnō,  
 quī agrum Helvētium ā Germānīs dīvidit, alterā  
 ex parte monte Iūrā, tertiā, flūmine Rhodanō,  
 quī prōvinciam nostram ab Helvētiīs dīvidit.



EARLY GERMAN

Quā (dē causā hominēs) summae (virtūtis māgnō)  
 10 dolōre adficiēbantur. Fīnēs, quī in longitūdinem  
 mīlia passuum ducenta et quadrāgintā patēbant,  
 angustī erant prō multitūdine hominum.

6. 1. nōbilissimus: *most noble*, adjective in the superlative degree from nōbilis.

2. *rēgnī*: *for the kingdom*, objective genitive with *cupiditate*.

*inductus*: *induced*, perfect passive participle from *inducō*, agreeing with *is* in gender, number, and case.

3. *nōbilitātis*: *of the nobility*, subjective genitive with *coniūrātiōnem*.

4. *locī*: *of the place*, subjective genitive with *nātūrā*.

5. *ūnā ex parte*: *on one side*; *alterā ex parte*, notice the order.

9. *virtūtis*: *of valor*, genitive of characteristic.

11. *passuum*: *of paces*, partitive genitive.

### THE GENITIVE

H. 437-458 (393-410). LM. 549-595. M. 215-231. A. 213-223.  
G. 360-383. B. 194-212.

### ENDINGS

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
7. 1st Declension	ae	ārum
2d Declension	ī	ōrum
3d Declension	is	um, ium
4th Declension	ūs	uum
5th Declension	eī	ērum

8. The Genitive is used chiefly to limit nouns, but it is also used with adjectives and verbs. It is represented in English chiefly: (1) by the possessive case: *domus Caesaris*, *Caesar's house*; (2) by the objective with *of*: *domus Caesaris*, *the house of Caesar*.

9. The leading uses of the genitive found in Caesar are as follows:—

### I

With nouns:—

1. Subjective: *amor deōrum*, *the love of the gods* (for us).

2. Objective: **amor deōrum**, *the love of the gods* (our love for them).

3. Characteristic: **vir māgnae auctōritātis**, *a man of great authority*.

4. Appositional: **tellūs Ītaliae**, *the land of Italy*.

5. Partitive: **militum pars**, *a part of the soldiers*.

## II

10. With adjectives it is chiefly

Objective: **avidus glōriae**, *desirous of glory*.

## III

11. With verbs:—

1. Of Memory: **reminīscor virtūtis**, *I remember the valor*.

2. Of Judicial Action: **eum accūsāre avāritiae**, *to accuse him of avarice*.

3. Of Price or Value: **māgnī aestimāre**, *to estimate highly*.

4. Of Feeling: **eōrum nōs miseret**, *we pity them*.

5. Special verbs: **egeō cōnsilii**, *I need counsel*.



## CHAPTER III

*The Preparations of Orgetorix and the Helvetii*

12. **Cupidī glōriae et auctōritāte Orgetorīgis permōtī iūmentōrum et carrōrum māgnū numerū coēmere et sēmentēs māmimās facere cōstituērunt. In tertiam annū profectiōnem in prōvinciam**

5 Rōmānam lēge cōfīrmāvērunt. Ad proximās  
cīvitātēs Orgetorīgem lēgātum mīsērunt. Casti-  
cus Sēquanus et Dumnorīx Haeduus, prīncipēs in  
suīs cīvitātibus, auxilium dedērunt. Casticī pater  
rēgnum in Sēquanīs habuerat. Dumnorīgī Orge-  
10 torīx filiam suam in mātirimōnium dedit. Itaque  
hī trēs prīncipēs potentium cīvitātum inter sē  
fidem et iūsiūrandum dedērunt et Galliae sēsē  
potirī posse spērāvērunt.

13. 1. glōriae: *of glory*, objective genitive with the adjective cupidī.

permōti: *influenced*, perfect passive participle; cf. note on inductus, 6.

3. coēmere and facere: *to buy* and *to make*, objects of cōstituērunt.

6. lēgātum: (*as*) *ambassador*, in apposition with Orgetorīgem.

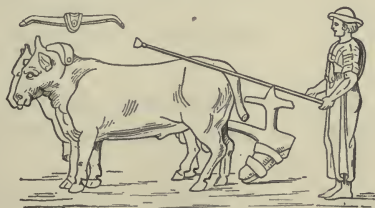
8. dedērunt: perfect indicative from dō.

9. Dumnorigī dedit: *gave to Dumnorīx*, dative after a transitive verb.

11. inter sē: *each other*; literally, *among themselves*.

12. Galliae: genitive with special verbs (potirī).

sēsē: *themselves*, emphatic sē.



ANCIENT PLOW

## THE DATIVE

H. 422-436 (383-392). LM. 525-548. M. 201-214. A. 224-236.  
G. 344-359. B. 186-193.

## ENDINGS

		SINGULAR	PLURAL
14.	1st Declension	ae	īs
	2d Declension	ō	īs
	3d Declension	ī	ibus
	4th Declension	uī	ubus, ibus
	5th Declension	eī	ēbus

15. The Dative is commonly translated by *to* or *for*, representing the person or thing to or for which anything is done.

16. The dative is used as the indirect object of four classes of verbs:—

1. Transitive verbs: *librum tibi dedit, he gave a book to you.*

2. Intransitive verbs: *pāret lēgibus, he obeys the laws.*

3. Special verbs: *civitātī persuāsit, he persuades the state.*

4. Compound verbs: *Gallīs praestāre, to excel the Gauls.*

17. It has also five special uses:—

1. Possessor: *librum est tibi, the book is yours (lit. to you).*

2. Apparent agent: *mihi est ferendum, it must be borne by me.*

3. Purpose or end: *est mihi cūrae, it is a care to me.*

4. With adjectives: *patria est cāra mihi, the country is dear to me.*

5. Ethical dative: *quid mihi Tongilius fēcit, what has my Tongilius done?*

## CHAPTER IV

*The Death of Orgetorix after being summoned to Trial by the Helvetian Officials*

18. Ea rēs Helvētiōrum magistrātibus per indicium ēnūntiāta est, et Orgetorīgem causam dīcere coēgērunt.) Coniūrātiōnis accūsātus est et poena ēius crīminis īgnī cremārī fuit. Quamobrem  
 5 Orgetorīx ad iūdiciū omnem suam familiam et omnēs clientēs obaerātōsque suōs undique coēgit. Per eōs sē periculō ēripuit. Magistrātūs ob eam rem incitātī armīs iūs suum exsequī cōnātī sunt et hominēs ex agrīs cōgēbant. Intereā Orgetorīx  
 10 mortuus est, et de ēius morte fuērunt multī rumōrēs apud Helvētiōs.

19. 1. magistrātibus: *magistrates*, indirect object of transitive verb ēnūntiāre.

3. coēgērunt: *compelled*, perfect indicative of cōgō.

coniūrātiōnis: *conspiracy*, genitive after accūsātus est, verb of judicial action.

4. crīminis: *charge*.

5. familiam: not *family*; Scotch *clan* is more accurate.

6. clientēs: *dependents*, like the retainers of a feudal lord.

obaerātōs: *bondsmen*, practically slaves, on account of debt.

8. incitātī: *aroused*, perfect passive participle of incitāre.

10. mortuus est: *died*, deponent, intransitive verb, having passive form with an active meaning.

rumōrēs: the *rumors* were to the effect that he had committed suicide.

## THE ACCUSATIVE

H. 403-421 (370-381). LM. 495-524. M. 183-200. A. 237-240.  
G. 328-343. B. 172-185.

## ENDINGS

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
20. 1st Declension	am	ās
2d Declension	um	ōs, a
3d Declension	em, im (like nom.)	ēs, īs, a
4th Declension	um, ū	ūs, ua
5th Declension	em	ēs

21. The principal uses of the Accusative are:—

1. Direct object: **librum** scribit, *he writes a book*.
2. Predicate accusative, with verbs of naming, choosing, appointing, etc.: Cicerōnem cōsulem creāre, *to make Cicero consul*.
3. Secondary accusative, with verbs of asking, teaching, etc.: mē philosophiam docuit, *he taught me philosophy*.
4. Greek accusative, sometimes called the accusative of specification: miles membra frāctus, *a soldier shattered as to his limbs* (= with shattered limbs).
5. Time and space: decem annōs rēgnāvit, *he reigned ten years*.
6. Limit of motion: Rōmam rediit, *he returned to Rome*.
7. With prepositions: scribit ad Caesarem, *he writes to Caesar*.
8. Subject of infinitive: dīcit Caesarem posse, *he says Caesar can*.

As shown by the examples the accusative is generally used with verbs. It is found, however, with prepositions, as in 7; with adjectives, as in 4; and, in rare instances, with substantives.

## CHAPTER V

*The Helvetii and their Allies continue their Preparations*

22. Post ēius mortem nihilō minus Helvētiī ē  
 fīnibus suis exīre cōstituērunt. Ubi iam sē ad  
 eam rem parātōs esse arbitrātī sunt, oppida sua  
 omnia, vīcōs, reliqua prīvāta aedificia incendunt.  
 5 Itaque et domum reditiōnis spem sustulērunt et  
 ad bellum parātī erant. Frūmentum et multa alia  
 in itinere portāre parant. Persuādent autem  
 Rauricīs et Tulingīs et Latobrigīs. Hī omnēs  
 idem faciunt et ūnā cum iīs proficiscuntur. Bōiī,  
 10 quī trāns Rhēnum incoluerant et in agrum Nōri-  
 cum trāsierant Nōrēiamque oppūgnārant, Helvē-  
 tiōrum amīcī et sociī erant.

23. 3. **arbitrātī sunt**: *thought*, deponent verb (*i.e.* pas-  
 sive in form, active in meaning), from **arbitrārī**.

4. **incendunt**: *burn*, historical present, the present used  
 instead of a past tense to express the thought with greater  
 vividness.

5. **domum**: *home*, accusative of limit of motion.

**sustulērunt**: *took away*, irregular verb, **tollō**, **tollere**,  
**sustulī**, **sublātus**.

8. **Rauricīs**, **Tulingīs**, **Latobrigīs**: datives after special  
 verb, **persuādent**.

9. **ūnā**: *together*, adverb.

**proficiscuntur**: *depart*, deponent verb, historical pres-  
 ent. See notes on **arbitrātī sunt** and **incendunt**.

11. **oppūgnārant** is contracted from **oppūgnāverant**. The  
**v** is dropped and the vowels **ā** and **e** form **ā**.

## THE VOCATIVE

H. 402 (369). LM. 492-494. M. 257. A. 241. G. 201, R. 1. B. 171.

## ENDINGS

24.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st Declension	a	ae
2d Declension	e, or like nom.	ī, neuter a
3d Declension	like nom.	ēs “ a
4th Declension	us, neuter ū	ūs “ a
5th Declension	ēs	ēs

The Vocative is the case of address: *combūrite frūmentum, Helvētīi! burn the corn, Helvetii!*

## THE ROMAN CALENDAR

25. Dates were reckoned by the Romans from three points in the month:—

1. The Kalends (*Kalendae*), the first of the month.
2. The Nones (*Nōnae*), the 7th day of March, May, July, and October, but the 5th of the other months.
3. The Ides (*Īdūs*), the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, but the 13th of the other months.

From these three points the days were counted backwards, with a difference of one day in comparison with our method, arising from the fact that the Romans counted the *point of departure*, the *third day* being *four days before*, etc.

26. Hence to turn the Roman dates into English:—

1. For Nones and Ides: add one to the date of the Nones and Ides and subtract the given number: *ante diem quārtum Nōnās Iānuāriās, the fourth day before the Nones of January* =  $5 + 1 - 4 = \text{January } 2$ .

2. For Kalends: add two to the days of the preceding month and subtract the given number: ante diem quīntum Kalendās Aprīlēs, *the fifth day before the Kalends of April*; the Kalends of April occurred on April 1st; the 31 days of March + 2 = 33 - 5 = March 28.



## CHAPTER VI

### *The Two Routes*

27. Duōbus itineribus Helvētiī domō exīre potuērunt. Ūnum, per Sēquanōs, inter montem Iūram et flūmen Rhodanum angustum et difficile erat, mōns autem altissimus impendēbat. Hōc  
 5 itinere vix singulī carrī dūcī poterant. Alterum iter (per prōvinciam nostram) et Allobrogēs multō facilius vidēbātur. Inter fīnēs Helvētiōrum et Allobrogum Rhodanus fluit. Extrēmum oppidum Allobrogum est proximumque Helvētiōrum fīni-  
 10 bus Genava. Ex eō oppidō pōns ad Helvētiōs pertinet. Omnibus rēbus comparātis Helvētiī ante diem quīntum Kalendās Aprīlēs ad rīpam Rhodanī convēnērunt.

28. I. duōbus itineribus: *by two routes*, ablatives from duo and iter.

potuērunt: *could*, from possum, perfect indicative.

4. altissimus: *very high*, adjective, superlative degree from altus.

5. dūcī, like exīre above, completes the meaning of the main verb, hence complementary infinitive.

9. **proximum** : *next*, adjective, superlative degree, positive wanting, **propior**, **proximus**.

11. **rēbus comparātis** : *all things having been prepared*, ablative absolute.

12. The expression **ante diem quintum Kalendās Aprīlēs** is often abbreviated as follows : **A. D. V. Kal. Apr.** It is an idiomatic form of **diē quintō ante Kalendās Aprīlēs**, *on the 5th day before the Kalends of April*, i.e. *the 28th of March*. See 26, 2.



CARRUS

### THE ABLATIVE

H. 459-490 (411-431). LM. 596-655. M. 232-255. A. 242-259.  
G. 384-410. B. 213-231.

### ENDINGS

29.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st Declension	ā	īs
2d Declension	ō	īs
3d Declension	e, ī	ibus
4th Declension	ū	ibus, ubus
5th Declension	ē	ēbus

30. As the genitive is the adjective case, so the ablative may be called the adverb case.

It unites in itself three distinct uses : —

1. The Ablative Proper, or *from*-case.
2. The Instrumental, or *with*-case.
3. The Locative, or *where*-case.

31. The ablative proper is used to express :—

1. Separation : *mē metū liberāre, to free me from fear.*
2. Source : *Iove nātus, born from (of) Jupiter.*
3. Comparison : *iūcundius vitā, more pleasant than life.*

32. The instrumental ablative denotes :—

1. Characteristic : *vir summā auctōritāte, a man of the highest authority.*
2. Manner : *suīs mōribus, according to their custom.*
3. Cause : *ars ūtilitāte laudātur, art is praised on account of its utility.*
4. Means : *gladiō pūgnāre, to fight with a sword.* This ablative is used after a few special verbs, *ūtor, fruor, fungor, potior*, and *vēscor*.
5. Price : *patriam aurō vēdidit, he sold his country for gold.*
6. Difference : *biduō mē antecessit, he preceded me by two days.*
7. Specification : *linguā inter sē differunt, they differ (from one another) in language.*

33. The locative ablative expresses :—

1. Place : *Karthāgine rēgēs creābantur, kings were made at Carthage.*
2. Time : *prīmā lūce castra movet, he moves the camp at dawn.*
3. Ablative absolute : *causā cōgnitā, the cause having been learned.*



AN ANCIENT ROMAN COIN

## CHAPTER VII

*Caesar comes to Geneva and receives an Embassy from the Helvetii*

34. Caesarī, quī Rōmae erat, id nūntiātur. Mātūrat ab urbe proficīscī et in Galliam ulteriōrem contendit; ad Genavam pervenit. Erat omnīnō



CAESAR

in Galliā ulteriōre legiō ūna. Prōvinciae tōtī quam māximum potest mīlitum numerum imperat. Tum pontem quī erat ad Genavam iubet rescindī. Hīs rēbus permōtī Helvētiī lēgātōs ad eum mittunt nōbilissimōs cīvitātis.

Iter per prōvinciam Rōmānam ā Caesare postulant. Sed temporibus antīquīs Helvētiī cōnsulem Cassium occīderant exercitumque ēius sub iugum mīserant. Hominēs autem inimīcō animō ab iniūriā (in itinere) nōn temperant. Quārē Caesar iter per prōvinciam Helvētiīs nōn dedit. Tamen diem conloquiō cum lēgātīs cōstituit.

35. 1. **Rōmae** : locative, place where, genitive in form.  
 2. **ulteriōrem** : adjective, comparative degree, superlative **ultimus**, positive wanting.  
 4. **legiō** : this was Caesar's favorite, the celebrated tenth legion. When full the Roman legion consisted of 6000 men, but in reality the number was generally much smaller. It was divided into ten cohorts, each cohort into three maniples, and each manipule into two ordines.  
 5. **ūna** : *but (only) one*.  
 6. **quam māximum** : *as great as possible*; **quam** with the superlative has a strengthening force.

## ADJECTIVES

H. 394-395 (438-444). LM. 476-478. M. 178. A. 186-193. G. 289-303. B. 233-241.

36. 1. An adjective agrees with the noun it qualifies in gender, number, and case : *vir est bonus, the man is good*. With two or more nouns the adjective is sometimes plural : *pāx et concordia sunt pulchrae, peace and harmony are pleasant*. When the nouns are of different genders, if they denote persons, the adjective in agreement is masculine : *pater et māter sunt bonī, the father and mother are good*.

2. When there are two or more nouns of different gender denoting things, the adjective is neuter : *honōrēs et victōriae fortuita sunt, honor and victory are accidental*.

3. Adjectives are frequently used as nouns : *ūtilia, useful things*.

## DECLENSION

37. Note four classes of adjectives : —

1. Those of the first and second declension (-a and -o stems) : **bonus, bona, bonum**.

2. Those of the third declension (-i stems): *levis*, *leve*.

3. Those of the third declension (consonant stems): *prūdēns*.

4. Irregular adjectives, often called pronominal (-o stems): *alius*, *alia*, *aliud*.

#### COMPARISON

38. Adjectives have three degrees of comparison, — positive, comparative, and superlative. The comparative regularly ends in *-ior* for the masculine and feminine, and *-ius* for the neuter. The superlative regularly ends in *-issimus*, *-a*, *-um*. Thus we have positive, *altus*, *-a*, *-um*; comparative, *altior*, *-ius*; superlative, *altissimus*, *-a*, *-um*. Adjectives in *-er* and *-lis*, however, make the superlative in *-rimus* and *-limus*: *celer*, *celerior*, *celerrimus*; *gracilis*, *gracilior*, *gracillimus*.

#### IRREGULAR COMPARISON

39. Five adjectives of very frequent use in Caesar are compared somewhat irregularly as follows:—

<i>bonus</i>	<i>melior</i>	<i>optimus</i>
<i>malus</i>	<i>pēior</i>	<i>pessimus</i>
<i>māgnus</i>	<i>māior</i>	<i>māximus</i>
<i>parvus</i>	<i>minor</i>	<i>minimus</i>
<i>multus</i>	<i>plūs</i>	<i>plūrimus</i>

H. 159, 160 (770). LM. 89. M. 70. A. 82. G. 87. B. 74.

40. Most adjectives ending in *-icus*, *-idus*, *-ālis*, *-āris*, *-ilis*, *-ulus*, *-undus*, *-timus*, *-īnus*, *-īvus*, *-ōrus*, in *-us*, preceded by a vowel (except *antiquus*), have no forms of comparison; *magis* and *māximē*, *more* and *most*, are used in comparing them: *magis idōneus*, *more suitable*.

41. In addition to their regular meanings the comparative and superlative may denote a considerable and a very high degree of a quality: *brevior, rather short*; *doctissimus, very learned*. With **quam** the superlative denotes the highest possible degree: *quam m̄ximus, as great as possible*. (Cf. Chapter VII, l. 5, note.)



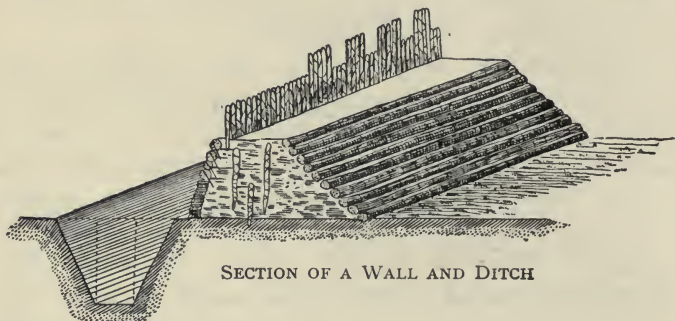
## CHAPTER VIII

*Caesar refuses the Helvetii a Passage through Gaul and repulses  
an Attempt to cross by Force*

42. Intereā eā legiōne quam sēcum habēbat mīlitibusque quī ex prōvinciā convēnerant, mūrum fossamque ā lacū Lemannō, quī in flūmen Rhodanum īnfluit, ad montem Iūram perdūcit. Mūrus quem fēcit in altitūdinem erat pedum sēdecim. Eō opere perfectō et castellīs commūnītīs facile eōs prohibēre potest. Diē cōstitutā ubi lēgātī Helvētiōrum revertērunt, Caesar eīs iter per prōvinciam nōn dedit. Helvētiī eā spē dēiectī nāvibus  
iūnctīs ratibusque complūribus factīs mūrum per-  
rumpere sunt cōnātī, sed operis mūnitiōne et mīlitum concursū et tēlīs repulsī hōc cōnātū dēstitērunt.

43. 1. **quam**: relative agreeing in gender and number with its antecedent, **legiōne**; also the direct object of **habēbat**. It is merely a pronoun used adjectively agreeing with **legiōnem** understood.

2. **mūrum fossamque** : *a wall and a ditch*.  
 5. **sēdecim pedum** : *of sixteen feet*, partitive genitive.  
 7. **diē cōstitutā** : ablative of time, *on the day appointed*.  
 11. **cōnātī sunt** : *endeavored*, deponent verb, *i.e.* passive in form but active in meaning.  
 12. **repulsī** : *repulsed*, perfect participle, from **repellō**.



SECTION OF A WALL AND DITCH

## PRONOUNS

H. 396-399 (445-459). LM. 483-485. M. 432-463. A. 194-203.  
 G. 304-319. B. 242-253.

44. Pronouns are used like nouns or adjectives. As nouns they have in general the same constructions as nouns : **ego tē videō**, *I see you*. As adjectives they agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case : **suōs amīcōs amat**, *he loves his friends*. The Relative (45, 5) is properly an adjective in agreement with some word, generally understood, but sometimes expressed : **erant duo itinera, quibus itineribus**. Commonly this word, called the antecedent, is expressed in the principal clause and omitted in the relative clause, thus giving rise to the special rule, *The Relative agrees with its antecedent in gender and number, but its case depends on the construction of its clause*.

45. Pronouns are divided into eight classes:—

1. Personal: *ego, I; tū, thou, you.* The pronoun of the third person is supplied by a demonstrative or the reflexive *suī*.

2. Reflexive: *suī* and the oblique cases of *ego* and *tū*.

3. Possessive: *meus, my; tuus, your; noster, our; vester, your; suus, his, her, their.* In form and use they are adjectives of the first and second declension.

4. Demonstrative: *hic, this (near me); iste, that (near you); ille, that (near him); is, he (that one); idem, the same.*

5. Relative: *quī, who.*

6. Interrogative: *quis, who (as noun); quī, what (as adjective); uter, which (of two).*

7. Indefinite: *quis, quī, any one*, generally after *sī, nisi, nē*, or *num*; frequently found in compounds: *aliquis, some one.*

8. Intensive: *ipse*, corresponding to the English *myself, himself*, etc.

NOTE. The Reciprocal, *each other, one another*, is expressed in Latin by *inter* with *nōs, vōs*, and *sē*: *dant inter sē, they give each other.*



## CHAPTER IX

*Through Dumnorix the Helvetii obtain Permission to go through the Territory of the Sequani*

46. Relinquēbātur ūna per Sēquanōs via, (quā Sēquanīs invītīs) propter angustias ire nōn pote-

rant. Hīs persuādēre nōn possunt, quā dē causā  
lēgātōs ad Dumnorīgem Haeduum mittunt. Dum-  
5 norīx autem grātiā et largitiōne apud Sēquanōs  
plūrimum poterat et Helvētiīs erat amīcus, nam  
ex eā cīvitatē Orgetorīgis filiā in mātirimōnium  
dūxerat, et cupiditatē rēgnī adductus novīs rēbus  
studēbat et quam plūrimās cīvitatēs suō beneficiō  
10 habēre obstrictās volēbat. Itaque rem suscipit et  
Sēquanīs persuādet. Sēquanī et Helvētiī obsidēs  
inter sēsē dant. Quā dē causā Sēquanī itinere  
Helvētiōs nōn prohibent et Helvētiī sine maleficiō  
et iniūriā trāseunt.

47. 2. Sēquanīs invītis: *the Sequani being unwilling*,  
ablative absolute. An adjective and a noun, or two nouns,  
sometimes form this construction, as well as a noun and a  
participle.

6. plūrimum poterat: *was most powerful*.

8. rēgnī: objective genitive, *for the kingdom*.

novīs rēbus: *revolution*, dative with special verb of  
desire.

9. quam plūrimās: *as many as possible*.

10. obstrictās: perfect passive participle in agreement  
with cīvitatēs.

12. inter sēsē: *each other*.

#### THE INDICATIVE MOOD

H. 526-540 (466-476). LM. 692-695. M. 318. A. 108, 115. G. 112.  
B. 257-264.

48. The Indicative mood is used for the statement of  
facts, or inquiry about facts, or in assumption of facts.

## THE TENSES

INDEFINITE ACTION	CONTINUED ACTION	COMPLETED ACTION
<p>PRESENT</p> <p>Pres. time { <b>amō</b> <i>I love</i></p>	<p>PRESENT</p> <p><b>amō</b> <i>I am loving</i></p>	<p>(PRESENT) PERFECT</p> <p><b>amāvī</b> <i>I have loved</i></p>
<p>(HISTORICAL) PERFECT</p> <p>Past time { <b>amāvī</b> <i>I loved</i></p>	<p>IMPERFECT</p> <p><b>amābam</b> <i>I was loving</i></p>	<p>PLUPERFECT</p> <p><b>amāveram</b> <i>I had loved</i></p>
<p>FUTURE</p> <p>Fut. time { <b>amābō</b> <i>I shall love</i></p>	<p>FUTURE</p> <p><b>amābō</b> <i>I shall be loving</i></p>	<p>FUTURE PERFECT</p> <p><b>amāverō</b> <i>I shall have loved</i></p>

Three of the tenses, the present, perfect, and future, have a double use, as shown in the diagram. Hence the six tenses express the time of the verb in nine ways.

49. 1. The Primary tenses are the present, future, future perfect, and (present) perfect; the tenses denoting present or future time.

2. The Secondary tenses are the imperfect, pluperfect, and (historical) perfect; the tenses that denote past time.

50. The distinction between the imperfect and perfect is to be clearly noted: the imperfect denotes action going on in past time, and hence is used for *customary action* and *description*. The perfect is the tense of narration: Verrēs in forum vēnit; ārdēbant oculī, *Verrēs came into the forum; his eyes flashed*.

## HISTORICAL PRESENT

51. To make the circumstances more vivid the present is often used in describing past occurrences: *Helvētīi id facere cōnantur*, *the Helvetii endeavored to do this* (literally *endeavor*).



## CHAPTER X

*Caesar goes to Italy and brings thence Five Legions, defeating Several Tribes which oppose his March back to Gaul*

52. Caesarī nūntiātum est iter Helvētiōrum per agrum Sēquanōrum et Aeduōrum. Est iīs (in animō) iter quoque facere in finēs Santonum, quī nōn longē ā Tolōsātium finibus absunt, quae cīvītās est in prōvinciā Rōmānā. Hominēs bellīcōsī, populī Rōmānī inimīcī, locīs patentibus finitimī sunt.

Ob eās causās eī mūnitiōnī quam fēcerat T. Labiēnum lēgātum praefēcit, et duās legiōnēs in  
 10 Italiā et trēs ad Aquilēiam cōscribit. In ulteriōrem Galliam per Alpēs cum hīs quīnque legiōnibus ire contendit. Ibi Ceutronēs et Grāiocelī et Caturīgēs itinere exercitum prohibēre cōnantur.  
 Plūribus hīs proeliīs pulsīs in Segūsiāvōs quī sunt  
 15 extrā prōvinciam trāns Rhodanum exercitum dūcit.

53. 2. iīs: dative of possession, *in their mind*, i.e. *it was their intention*.

4. **absunt**: *distant*, from **absum**.  
 8. **mūnitiōnī**: dative governed by **prae** in composition.  
 13. **itinere**: ablative of separation.  
 14. **plūribus hīs proeliīs pulsīs**: ablative absolute, *having routed these in many battles*.



LEGATUS

### THE SUBJUNCTIVE

H. 551-561 (477-486). L.M. 710-724. M. 321-327. A. 265-268.  
 G. 255-265. B. 272-280.

54. There are four tenses in the Subjunctive mood; of these the present and perfect are primary, the imperfect and pluperfect are secondary.

55. In Independent sentences the subjunctive is used in three ways: to express something as —

1. Possible — the Potential Subjunctive: *aliquis dicat*, *some one may say*.
2. Desired — the Optative Subjunctive: *utinam vātēs sit*, *O that he may be a prophet!*

3. Willed — the Volitive Subjunctive: *multa dicant, let them say much.*

### THE IMPERATIVE

56. The Imperative mood is used to express commands or entreaties: *timōrem ēripe, take away fear.*

Prohibition is regularly expressed by the use of *nōlō*: *nōlī hōc facere, don't do this.*

### VERB ENDINGS

#### 57. Indicative and Subjunctive

SINGULAR		ACTIVE VOICE		PLURAL	
1. <i>I</i>	o, m, perf. <i>ī</i>	<i>We</i>	<i>mus</i>		
2. <i>Thou</i>	s, perf. <i>stī</i>	<i>You</i>	<i>tis, perf. stis</i>		
3. <i>He</i>	t	<i>They</i>	<i>nt, perf. ērunt</i>		
			<i>ēre</i>		
Imperative					
2. —	—	<i>You</i>	<i>te, fut. tōte</i>		
3. <i>He</i>	<i>tō</i>	<i>They</i>	<i>ntō</i>		

#### Indicative and Subjunctive

SINGULAR		PASSIVE VOICE		PLURAL.	
1. <i>I</i>	r	<i>We</i>	<i>mur</i>		
2. <i>Thou</i>	ris, or re	<i>You</i>	<i>minī</i>		
3. <i>He</i>	tur	<i>They</i>	<i>ntor</i>		
Imperative					
2. <i>Thou</i>	re	<i>You</i>	<i>minī</i>		
3. <i>He</i>	tor	<i>They</i>	<i>ntor</i>		

Note that the pronoun is expressed by the ending in Latin, though it is sometimes used for the sake of emphasis; as  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{love-we} \\ \text{amā-mus} \end{array} \right.$

## CHAPTER XI

*Some of the Gallic Tribes appeal for Help against the Helvetii*

58. Helvētiī iam (per angustias et fines) Sēquanōrum suās cōpiās trādūxerant et in Haeduōrum fines pervēnerant eōrumque agrōs populābantur. Quā dē causā Haeduī per lēgātōs auxilium Caesarem  
 5 rogāvērunt. Omnī tempore dē populō Rōmānō  
 (bene meritī erant,) tamen paene (in cōspectū exercitūs Rōmānī hostēs eōrum agrōs vāstābant. Eōdem tempore Haeduī Ambarri, necessariī et cōn-  
 10 sanguineī Haeduōrum, nōn facile ab oppidīs vim  
 hostium prohibēre potuērunt. Item Allobrogēs, quī trāns Rhodanum vīcōs possessiōnēsque habē-  
 bant, fugā sē ad Caesarem recipiunt.

Hōrum omnium agrōs Helvētiī vāstābant et oppida expūgnābant et praeter agrī solum nihil  
 15 fuit reliquī. Quibus rēbus adductus Caesar bellum Helvētiīs īferre statuit.

59. 2. trādūxerant, *had crossed*; pervēnerant, *had reached*; populābantur, *were devastating*: the first two are pluperfect for completed action, the last imperfect, to denote continued action.

4. auxilium: direct object; Caesarem, secondary accusative.

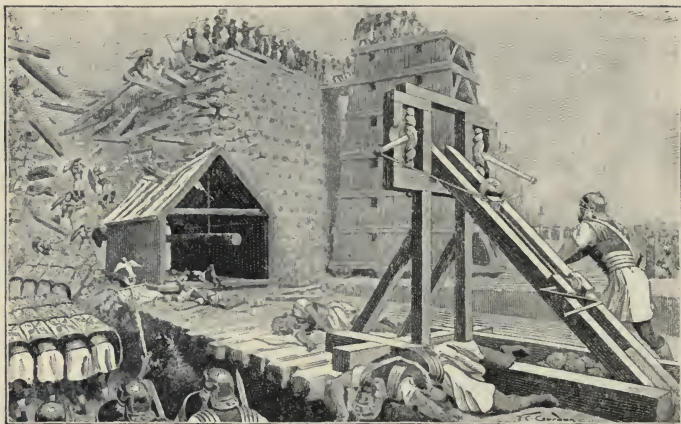
6. bene meritī erant: *had deserved well of*.

9. nōn facile: *scarcely*.

12. sē . . . recipiunt: literally, *betook themselves*.

14. *agri solum* : *the bare ground*.

*nihil . . . reliquī* : literally, *nothing of remainder*.



A SIEGE

### SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

60. 1. A compound sentence contains clauses of equal rank, placed side by side. This is called Coördination (Parataxis): *Caesar pūgnāvit et Cicerō locūtus est*, *Caesar fought and Cicero spoke*.

2. A complex sentence contains clauses of unequal rank, Independent and Subordinate. This is called Subordination (Hypotaxis): *vēnērunt ut pācem peterent*, *they came to seek peace*.

61. Subordinate clauses may be divided into —

1. Final clauses, or those that express Purpose.
2. Consecutive clauses, or those that express Result.

3. Characterizing clauses, or those that express Characteristic.

4. Causal clauses, or those that express Cause.

5. Temporal clauses, or those that express Time.

6. Concessive clauses, or those that express Concession.

7. Conditional clauses, or those that express Condition.

62. Rule for Sequence of Tenses in Subordinate Clauses :—

Primary tenses of the indicative are followed by primary tenses of the subjunctive, and secondary tenses of the indicative are followed by secondary tenses of the subjunctive.

#### PRIMARY TENSES

INDEPENDENT	DEPENDENT	INDEPENDENT	DEPENDENT
sciō sciam sci[v]erō	} quid {	faciās faciās fēceris	} what {
		{ <i>I know</i> <i>I shall know</i> <i>I shall have known</i>	{ <i>you are doing</i> <i>you have done</i>

#### SECONDARY TENSES

INDEPENDENT	DEPENDENT	INDEPENDENT	DEPENDENT
sciēbam sci[v]ī sci[v]eram	} quid {	facerēs fēcissēs	} what {
		{ <i>I knew (used to know)</i> <i>I knew</i> <i>I had known</i>	{ <i>you were doing</i> <i>you had done</i>

As illustrated in the diagram —

Present  
and  
Future } tenses require { Pres. Subj. for continued action.  
Perf. Subj. for completed action.

while —

Past tenses require { Imp. Subj. for continued action.  
Plup. Subj. for completed action.

## CHAPTER XII

*One Division of the Helvetian Army annihilated*

63. Flūmen est Arar, quod per fīnēs Haeduōrum et Sēquanōrum in Rhodanum īnfluit incrēdibilī lēnitāte, ita ut oculīs cursus intellegi nōn possit. Id flūmen trēs partēs cōpiārum Helvētiī ratibus  
 5 ac lintribus iūctīs trādūxerant. Ad quārtam partem, quae nōndum flūmen trānsierat, dē tertiā vigiliā Caesar pervēnit. Eōs impeditōs et inopīnantēs aggressus māgnam partem eōrum concīdit.

Hīc pāgus ipse Helvētiōrum cōnsulem Rō-  
 10 mānum patrum nostrōrum memoriā interfēcerat et ēius exercitum sub iugum mīserat. Ita sive cāsū sive cōnsiliō deōrum immortalīum, quae pars cīvītātis Helvētiaē īnsīgnem calamitātem populō Rōmānō intulerat, ea prīnceps poenās  
 15 persolvit. Caesar autem pūgnābat ut nōn solum pūblicās sed etiam prīvātās iniūriās ulcīscerētur, quod Helvētiī ēius socerī avum interfēcerant.

64. 3. *possit*: present subjunctive of result, developed from the potential.

6. *tertiā vigiliā*: *the third watch*; the Romans divided the night into four equal watches: the first from 6 to 9, the second from 9 to 12, the third from 12 to 3, and the fourth from 3 to 6. These are approximately correct; the periods were shorter in winter and longer in summer, varying with the length of the nights.

16. *privātās iniūriās*: *personal injuries*; the Helvetians had killed a relative of Caesar's in the battle referred to above.

*ulcīscerētur*: *avenged*, subjunctive of purpose with *ut*.

### FINAL OR PURPOSE CLAUSES

H. 568 (497-499). LM. 835. M. 328. A. 317-318. G. 543-545. B. 282.

65. The subjunctive is used with *ut*, *nē*, *quō*, and the relative pronoun *quī*, or the relative adverbs *ubi*, *unde*, to denote the purpose of the action: *vēnērunt ut auxilium peterent*, *they came to ask aid*. *Quō* is generally used when the clause contains a comparative.

1. Purpose clauses are a development from the volitive or optative subjunctive, the negative of which is *ne*: *hōc fiat*, *let this be done*; *adiuvā mē quō hōc fiat facilius*, *aid me that this may be done more easily*.

2. Purpose is expressed in Latin in various other ways, but not with the infinitive as in English.

### CONSECUTIVE OR RESULT CLAUSES

H. 570 (500-505). LM. 836. M. 337-341. A. 319. G. 543, 551-558. B. 284.

66. The subjunctive is used with *ut*, *ut nōn*, *quīn* (*quī nōn*), and the relative *quī* to express result: *mōns impendēbat ut eōs prohibēre possent*, *a mountain overhung so that they were able to prevent them*.

The subjunctive of result is, as a rule, a development of the potential subjunctive — negative *nōn* — and hence the difference in the negative *ut nōn* where the purpose clause has *nē*. Final and consecutive clauses are sometimes hard

to distinguish, with the exception of the negative they use in the main the same particles to introduce the dependent clause, and both require the subjunctive. They both look toward an end, but the final clause regards it as an aim, the result clause as a consequence.



## CHAPTER XIII

*Caesar crosses the Arar and receives an Embassy from the Helvetii*

67. Hōc proeliō factō, reliquās cōpiās Helvētiōrum ut cōsequī posset, Ararim trānsiit. Helvētiī, repentīnō ēius adventū commōtī, lēgātōs ad eum mittunt, cūius lēgātiōnis Dīvicō prīnceps  
5 fuit, quī bellō Cassiānō dux Helvētiōrum fuerat.

Is ita cum Caesare ēgit: "In eam partem ībimus quae idōnea sit. Nōlī bellō persevērāre, reminīscere et veteris incommodī populī Rōmānī et prīstinae virtūtis Helvētiōrum. Nōlī aut māgno-  
10 pere virtūtī Rōmānōrum tribuere aut Helvētiōs dēspicere. Ita Helvētiī ā patribus māiōribusque didicērunt, ut magis virtūte contenderent quam dolō aut īnsidiīs nīterentur."

68. 2. ut cōsequī posset: *in order to follow*; posset: subjunctive of purpose.

5. quī . . . fuerat: a relative clause of actual occurrence, hence indicative.

7. *idōnea sit*: *may be suitable*, subjunctive of characteristic.

8. *incommodī*: *trouble*, genitive after a verb of remembering (II, 1); *Dīvicō* is referring to the Roman defeat mentioned by Caesar in the previous chapter.



BRIDGE OF BOATS

### CHARACTERIZING CLAUSES

H. 591 (503). LM. 836. M. 383. A. 320. G. 631. B. 283.

69. The subjunctive is used with a relative pronoun or adverb to characterize an Indefinite or General antecedent; to express some *quality* or *characteristic* of this antecedent: *quis est quī hōc facere possit?* *who is there that can do this?*

1. These clauses must be carefully distinguished from those relative clauses that state some *fact* about a well-defined antecedent: *Caesar, cōsul, quī māgnus appellātus est, Caesar, the consul, who was called great.*

2. "The man (of the sort) that stole" would be a char-

acteristic clause, taking the subjunctive; "the man who actually stole" would be an indicative relative clause.

70. Characterizing subjunctives are used —

1. After general expressions of existence or non-existence: *nēmō est quī dicat*, *there is no one who says (of the kind that says)*.

2. After such words as *ūnus*, *sōlus*, *dignus*, *aptus*, *idōneus*: *sapientia est ūna quae maestitiam pellat*, *wisdom is the only thing that drives away sorrow*.

3. In such phrases as *quod sciam*, *so far as I know*.

4. In rare instances Caesar uses them after comparatives: *longius absunt quam quō tēla iactārī possint*, *they are too far distant for weapons to be hurled*.



## CHAPTER XIV

*Caesar sets forth the Conditions on which Peace may be obtained,  
and receives a Haughty Reply from Divico*

71. Hīs Caesar ita respondit: "Mihi minus dubitātiōnis datur, quod eās rēs quās commemorāvistī memoriā teneō. Recentium quoque iniūriarū memoriā dēpōnere nōn possum: mē  
5 invītō iter per prōvinciam per vim temptāvistis, Haeduōs, Ambarrōs, Allobrogas vexāvistis. Sed cōnsuēvērunt deī immortālēs, quō gravius hominēs improbī ex commūtātiōne rērum doleant, hīs se-  
cundiōrēs interdum rēs et diūturniōrem impūni-  
10 tātem concēdere. Sī tamen mihi obsidēs dederitis

utī ea quae polliceāminī faciātis, vōbīscum pācem faciam."

Dīvicō respondit: "Ita Helvētiī ā māiōribus suīs īnstitūtī sunt, utī obsidēs accipere, nōn dare, 15 cōnsuērīnt; ēius rei populus Rōmānus est testis." Hōc respōnsō datō discessit.

72. 2. **datur**: literally, *is given*, passive from **dō**.

3. **memoriā teneō**: *I recollect*.

4. **mē invitō**, *though I was unwilling*, ablative absolute.

7. **cōnsuēvērunt**: *were accustomed*, from **cōnsuēscō**.

**quō**: with comparative, introducing *doleant*, *so that they may grieve*.

8. **doleant**: primary tense after **cōnsuēvērunt**, *have always been and are accustomed*.

**his**: *to them*, dative after **concēdere**.

10. **dederitis**: *will give*, future perfect indicative.

11. **quae polliceāminī**: subjunctive by attraction. Often a clause depending upon a subjunctive will itself be attracted into the subjunctive.

### CAUSAL CLAUSES

H. 588 (516, 517). LM. 839. M. 355-358. A. 321. G. 540. B. 285.

73. Causal clauses are those introduced by words like *since* or *because*.

74. 1. Causal clauses introduced by **quod**, **quia**, **quoniam**, **quandō**, when expressing a fact with certainty or on the authority of the speaker, take the indicative: **dolēbam quod socium āmīseram**, *I was grieving because I had lost my companion*.

2. When expressing a fact doubtfully or on the au-

thority of another, they require the subjunctive: *mē accūsās quod istum dēfendam, you accuse me because (as you say) I defend him.*

75. Causal clauses introduced by *cum* regularly require the subjunctive: *quae cum ita sint, since these things are true.*

76. 1. Causal clauses with the relative *quī* take the indicative where the statement expresses a fact: *senectūs quae mihi aviditātem auxit, old age which = (because) has increased my eagerness.*

2. Causal clauses with *quī* take the subjunctive regularly to denote cause or reason: *Ō fortunāte adulēscēns, quī Homērum praecōnem invēneris! O fortunate youth, since you have found Homer as a herald!*



## CHAPTER XV

### *The Helvetii are successful in a Cavalry Engagement*

77. Posterō diē castra ex eō locō movent. Idem facit Caesar equitātumque omnem ad numerum quattuor mīlium praemittit quī videant iter hostium. Quī cupidius novissimum āgmen īnse-  
 5 cūtī aliēnō locō cum equitātū Helvētiōrum proelium committunt; et paucī dē nostrīs cadunt. Quō proeliō sublātī Helvētiī, quod quīngentīs equitibus tantam multitudinem equitum prōpulerant, audācius subsistere nōnnumquam et novissimō  
 10 āgmine proeliō nostrōs lacessere coepērunt.

Caesar suōs ā proeliō continēbat ac satis habē-

bat in praesentiā hostem populātiōnibus prohibēre. Ita diēs circiter quīndecim iter fecērunt utī inter novissimum hostium āgmen et nostrum primum nōn  
 15 amplius quīnīs aut sēnīs mīlibus pas suum interesset.

78. 2. **equitātum**: *cavalry*. Caesar's cavalry was composed chiefly of his Gallic auxiliaries.

3. **videant**: *to observe*, subjunctive of purpose with **quī**.

4. **novissimum āgmen**: *rear guard*.

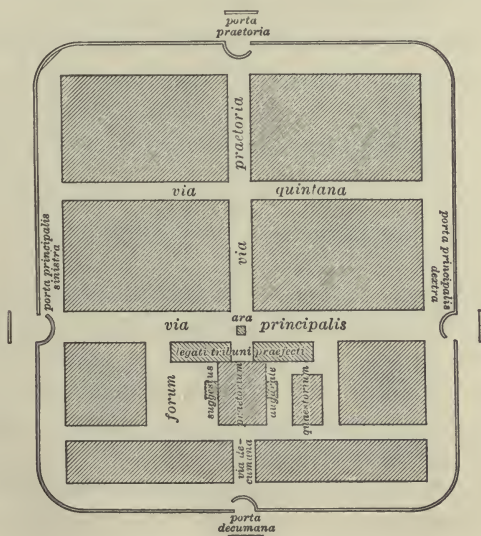
7. **quod . . . prōpulerant**: *because they had repulsed*.

This is a causal clause introduced by **quod** and stated as a fact, hence the indicative is used.

11. **satis habēbat**: *thought it sufficient*.

14. **nostrum primum**: *our advance guard*.

15. **interesset**: *intervened*, subjunctive of result with **utī**.



CASTRA (Looking from the rear)

## TEMPORAL CLAUSES

H. 602-605 (518-520). LM. 877-886. M. 342-354. A. 322-328.  
G. 559-577. B. 287-293.

79. Temporal clauses express the time of an action with reference to the time denoted by the independent clause, as (1) previous, (2) contemporaneous, (3) subsequent.

80. **Previous Action.** — Temporal clauses introduced by *ut*, *ubi*, *simul ac* (or *atque*), *postquam*, and other words meaning *as soon as*, *after*, require the indicative generally in the present or perfect tense: *ubi dē ēius adventū certiorēs factī sunt, lēgātōs mittunt*, *when they were informed of his coming, they sent ambassadors.*

81. **Contemporaneous Action.** — 1. Temporal clauses with *dum*, *dōnec*, *quoad*, and other words generally meaning *while*, *as long as*, take the indicative: *quoad potuit restitit*, *he resisted as long as he was able.*

2. These same words, *dum*, *dōnec*, *quoad*, sometimes have the meaning *until*, involving the idea of suspense and design (purpose); in the latter case they require the subjunctive: *dum militēs convenīrent*, *until the soldiers could (should) assemble.*

82. **Subsequent Action.** — Temporal clauses with *antequam* and *priusquam* denote subsequent action with respect to the main clause. These two words mean *before*, their component parts are frequently separated, and commonly their verb is best translated by the English participle in *ing*. Their use is as follows: —

1. When the action is stated as a fact the indicative is required: *nōn prius ducēs dīmittunt quam est concessum*, *they did not dismiss their leaders before it was granted.*

2. When the action is represented as something desired, proposed, or anticipated, they take the subjunctive: *per-vēnit priusquam Pompēius sentire posset, he came before Pompey could learn of it.*



## CHAPTER XVI

*Caesar reproaches the Aedui for not furnishing Corn*

83. Interim cotīdiē Caesar Haeduōs frūmentum flāgitābat, nam eō frūmentō quod flūmine Ararī nāvibus subvexerat proptereā minus ūti poterat, quod iter ab Ararī Helvētiī āverterant, ā quibus  
5 discēdere nōlēbat. Diem ex diē dūcēbant Haeduī.

Ubi sē diūtius dūcī intellēxit, (convocātis eōrum prīncipibus,) quōrum māgnam cōpiam in castrīs habēbat, in hīs Dīviciācō et Liscō, quī summō magistrātuī praeerat quem vergobretum appellant  
10 Haeduī, graviter eōs accūsāt quod, tam necessariō tempore, tam propinquīs hostibus, ab iīs nōn sub-levētur; praesertim cum māgnā ex parte (eōrum precibus) adductus bellum suscēperit, multō etiam gravius quod sit dēstitūtus queritur. (of corn)

84. 2. flāgitābat: *demanded.*

frūmentō: ablative of means with ūtī. Caesar uses the singular to express the grain in bulk, the plural for corn growing in the field.

9. magistrātuī: *magistracy*, dative after prae in composition.

10. *quod . . . sublevētur*: *because* (as he pointed out) *he was not aided by them*; *quod* causal with subjunctive referring to the idea in Caesar's mind (74, 2).

12. *cum . . . suscēperit*: *since he had undertaken*; *cum* causal.

14. *quod sit dēstitūtus*: *because he was left destitute*, government the same as in the case of *quod sublevētur*.



MERCHANT SHIP

### TEMPORAL CLAUSES WITH CUM

85. **Present Time.** — Temporal clauses with *cum*, meaning commonly *when* or *while*, when referring to Present time take the Indicative: *librōs cum est ōtium legere solēō*, *when I have leisure I am accustomed to read books*.

86. **Past Time.** — Temporal clauses with *cum*, meaning *when* or *while*, referring to Past time, and denoting temporal relations only, require the Indicative: *pārui cum pārēre necesse erat*, *he obeyed when it was necessary to obey*.

But the Subjunctive is used when the circumstances under which an action occurs are described: *Caesarī cum id nūntiātum esset, ab urbe proficīscī mātūrat*, *when this was announced to Caesar, he hastened to leave the city*.

The Imperfect and Pluperfect are the regular tenses used for this purpose.

87. **Future Time.** — Temporal clauses with **cum** when referring to the Future regularly take the Indicative: *cum hominēs uxōribus imperābunt, when men shall govern their wives.*



## CHAPTER XVII

*Liscus says Private Individuals are stirring up Strife against the Romans*

88. Tum dēmum Liscus, ōrātiōne Caesaris adductus, quod antea tacuerat prōpōnit. "Sunt nōnnūllī quī prīvātīm plūs possunt quam ipsī magistrātūs. Hī (sēditiōsā atque improbā ōrātiōne) 5 multitudinē dēterrent nē frūmentum cōferant. 'Sī iam prīncipātum Galliae,' dīcunt, 'obtinēre nōn possumus, Gallōrum (quam Rōmānōrum) imperia perferre praestat. Sī Helvētiōs superāverint Rōmānī, ūnā (cum reliquā Galliā) Haeduīs 10 libertātem ēripiant.' (Ab eīsdem) nostra cōsilia, quaeque in castrīs geruntur hostibus ēnūntiantur. Hī ā magistrātibus coērcērī nōn possunt." Sī rem antea ēnūntiāset, māgnō id cum periculō fēcisset et ob eam causam tacuerat.

89. 3. plūs possunt: *more powerful.*

5. cōferant: *bringing in*, subjunctive of purpose with nē.

6. *sī . . . possumus*: *if we can*. This belongs to the logical class of conditional sentences; the main verb in the conclusion is *praestat*.

8. *sī . . . superāverint*: future perfect indicative. This belongs to the logical class of conditional sentences; the verb in the conclusion is *ēripient*.

12. *sī . . . ēnūntiāset*: *if he had announced*; *ēnūntiāset* contracted form for *ēnūntiāvisset*. Unreal class of conditional sentences; conclusion, *fēcisset*.

### CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

H. 572-584 (507-512). LM. 926-945. M. 360-376. A. 304-310.  
G. 589-602. B. 301-307.

90. Conditional sentences consist of two parts: (*a*) the condition or protasis, (*b*) the conclusion or apodosis. The independent clause is the conclusion, the dependent contains the condition. *Sī*, *if*, is the ordinary sign of the conditional sentence; occasionally Caesar uses one of its compounds: *nisi*, *unless*.

There are three classes of conditional sentences with *sī*: Logical, Ideal, and Unreal.

91. **Logical Conditions.** — In this class a supposed case is simply assumed; as, (condition) if this is true, (conclusion) then that is true. The verbs in both clauses are in the indicative, in any tense: *sī eum occīdō, rēctē faciō*, *if I kill him, I do right*.

92. **Ideal Conditions.** — In this class a supposed case is represented as possible, the thought being in suspense; as, (condition) if this should be true, (conclusion) then that would be true. Here two tenses of the subjunctive, the present and perfect, are used; the present is used for

continued or future action, the perfect for completed action : *sī eum occīdat, rēctē faciat, if he were to kill him, he would be doing right.*

**93. Unreal Conditions.** — Here the supposed case is represented as contrary to fact ; as, (condition) if this had been true, (conclusion) then that would have been true. The imperfect subjunctive is used for continued action, the pluperfect subjunctive for completed action : *sī eum occīdisset, rēctē fēcisset, if he had killed him, he would have done right.*

**94.** Diagram showing the principal Forms of Conditional Sentences.

	LOGICAL	IDEAL	UNREAL
PRESENT	<i>Sī eum occīdō, rēctē faciō, if I kill him, I do right</i>		<i>Sī eum occīderet, rēctē faceret, if he were kill- ing him, he-would be doing right</i>
PAST	<i>Sī eum occīdī, rēctē fēcī, if I killed him, I did right</i>		<i>Sī eum occīdisset, rēctē fēcisset, if he had killed him, he would have done right</i>
FUTURE	<i>Sī eum occīdam, rēctē fēcērō, if I kill him, I shall do right</i>	<i>Sī eum occīdat, rēctē faciat, if he were to kill him, he would be doing right</i>	

**95. Conditional Clauses of Comparison.** — In addition to these classes there are conditional clauses of comparison introduced by such words as *as if, than if*. Generally *sī*

with **ut**, **tamquam**, or **velut** introduces these clauses. They take the present or perfect subjunctive after primary, and imperfect or pluperfect after secondary tenses: *crūdēlitātem ēius velut sī adesset horrābant, they dreaded his cruelty as if he were present.*



## CHAPTER XVIII

### *Liscus informs Caesar concerning the Hostility of Dumnorix*

96. Caesar hāc ōrātiōne) Liscī Dumnorīgem, Dīviciācī frātre, dēsīgnārī sentiēbat; sed quod plūribus praesentibus eās rēs iactārī nōlēbat, celeriter concilium dīmittit, Liscum retinet. Quaerit  
 5 ex sōlō ea quae in conventū dīxerat: dīcit Liscus liberius atque audācius. “Ipse est Dumnorīx, summā audāciā, māgnā apud plēbem propter liberālītātem grātiā vir, cupidus rērum novārum. Neque sōlum domī sed etiam apud fīnitimās cīvi-  
 10 tātēs largiter potest; atque hūius potentiae causā mātrem in Biturīgibus hominī illīc nōbilissimō conlocāvit, ipse ex Helvētiis uxōrem habet. Quamquam favet Helvētiis propter adfīnitātem, ōdit etiam suō nōmine Caesarem et Rōmānōs,  
 15 quod eōrum adventū potentia ēius dēminūta et Dīviciācus frāter in antīquum locum honōris est restitūtus.” Ā Dumnorīge initium fugae equestris paucīs ante diēbus) factum est, nam equitātūi

quem auxiliō Caesarī Haeduī mīserant Dumnorīx  
 20 praeerat.

97. 1. Dumnorīgē . . . dēsīgnārī: *Dumnorix was meant.*

6. ipse est Dumnorīx: *Dumnorix is the very one.*

7. summā audāciā, ablative of characteristic.

8. rērum novārum: *of a revolution*, objective genitive.

10. largiter potest: *is very powerful.*

13. quamquam favet: *although he favors*, concessive clause with *quamquam* requiring the indicative (100).

14. ōdit: *hates*, perfect with present sense. Ōdī has no present, but is a defective verb.

18. paucīs ante diēbus: literally, *before by a few days, a few days before*; ablative denoting that by which two points of time differ (33, 2).

equitātūī: dative with *prae* in composition.

19. auxiliō: dative of purpose or end (17, 3).



ROMAN CAVALRY

## CONCESSIVE CLAUSES

H. 585, 586 (513-515). LM. 839. M. 377-379. A. 313. G. 604-609. B. 308, 309.

98. Concessive clauses are introduced by such words as *etsi*, *etiāmsi*, *quamquam*, *quamvis*, *ut*, or *licet*. These words have in general the meaning *although*, *even if*, or *granted that*.

99. With the Indicative or Subjunctive. — Concessive clauses introduced by *etsi* or *etiāmsi*, *although*, *even if*, take the indicative or subjunctive in accordance with the rules for conditional sentences with *si*. These words form the connecting link between conditional and concessive clauses.

100. With the Indicative. — With *quamquam*, *although*, concessive clauses take the indicative: *quamquam numquam pūgnāverant*, *although they had never fought*.

101. With the Subjunctive. — With *quamvis*, *ut*, and *licet*, concessive clauses require the subjunctive; *licet*, following the rule for sequence of tenses, takes only the present and perfect subjunctive, since it is really the present tense of a verb: *licet omnēs terrōrēs impendeant*, *though all terrors threaten* (literally, *it is allowed that all terrors may threaten*).



## CHAPTER XIX

*Caesar hesitates to punish Dumnorix through Friendship for his Brother Diviciacus*

102. Ad hās suspīciōnēs certissimae rēs accesserunt: quod per finēs Sēquanōrum Helvētiōs

trādūxerat, et quod ā magistrātū Haeduōrum accūsātus erat. Quae cum ita essent, satis esse causae  
 5 arbitrābātur quārē in eum aut ipse animadverteret,  
 aut cīvitatē animadvertere iubēret. Hīs omni-  
 bus rēbus ūnum repūgnābat, quod Dīviciācī frā-  
 tris summum in populum Rōmānum studium,  
 summam in sē voluntātem, ēgregiam fidem, iūsti-  
 10 tiam, temperantiam cōgnōverat; nam nē Dum-  
 norīgis suppliciō Dīviciācī animum offenderet  
 verēbātur. Itaque priusquam quidquam cōnārē-  
 tur, Dīviciācum ad sē vocārī iubet et, cotīdiānīs  
 interpretibus remōtīs, per Gāium Valerium Pro-  
 15 cillum, prīncipem Galliae prōvinciae, familiārem  
 suum, cū summam omnium rērum fidem habēbat,  
 cum eō conloquitur; simul commonefacit quae,  
 ipsō praesente, in conciliō Gallōrum dē Dumno-  
 rīge sint dicta, et ostendit quae sēparātīm quisque  
 20 dē eō apud sē dīxerit.

103. 2. quod . . . trādūxerat, *the fact that he had led*, substantive clause.

3. quod . . . accūsātus erat, *the fact that he was accused*; also substantive clause.

5. quārē . . . animadverteret: *why he should punish*, indirect question.

7. quod . . . cōgnōverat: appositive noun clause.

10. nē . . . offenderet: *lest he should offend*, noun clause, object.

12. cōnārētur: *before he attempted*. Subjunctive, temporal, with prius quam (82).

## SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES

H. 565, 571, 613-615 (540). LM. 846-848. M. 333. A. 329-334. G. 523-537. B. 294-300.

**104.** A substantive clause is a clause used as a noun in some one of its case relations. The most common uses of substantive clauses are as Subject, Object, Predicate, and Appositive.

There are three classes of substantive clauses: (1) those that take the indicative, (2) those that take the subjunctive, (3) those that take the infinitive.

**105. With the Indicative.**—With *quod*, *that*, *as to the fact that*, the indicative is used; this is generally an appositive use: *quod multitudinem Germānōrum in Galliam tradūcit, as to the fact that he is bringing a multitude of Germans across the Rhine*. Here the rest of the clause is seen to be in apposition with *quod*.

**106. With the Subjunctive.**—The subjunctive is used in:

1. Substantive clauses of purpose, after verbs meaning to ask, fear, command, and advise: *contendit nē ea ēnūntiārentur, he strove that these things should not be announced*.

2. Substantive clauses of result, after verbs of doing, and impersonal verbs: *sequitur ut nēmō esse possit semper beātus, it follows that no one can be always happy*.

3. Substantive clauses containing indirect questions: *num quid vellet rogāvit, he asked whether he wished anything*. Indirect questions are often confused with relative clauses. The following examples illustrate the difference:—

*Nescit quid faciat, he does not know what he is doing* (indirect question).

Nescit id quod fēcit, *he does not know that which he did* (relative clause).

**107. With the Infinitive.** — The infinitive with a subject accusative may be used either as the subject or as the object of a verb: montem ab hostibus tenērī dictum est, *the hill was said to be held by the enemy*. Observe that the substantive clause is treated as a noun in the neuter gender.



## CHAPTER XX

*Diviciacus pleads for Dumnorix and obtains his Pardon*

**108.** Dīviciācus multīs cum lacrimīs Caesarem complexus obsecrāre coepit nē quid gravius in frātre statueret: scīre sē illa esse vēra, nec quemquam ex eō plūs quam sē dolōris capere. 5 Sēsē tamen et (amōre frāternō) et exīstimātiōne vulgī commovērī. Ex suppliciō Dumnorīgis futūrum utī tōtīus Galliae animī ā sē āverterentur. Haec cum plūribus verbīs ā Caesare peteret, Caesar, dextrā ēius prēnsā, reī pūblicae iniūriam 10 et suum dolōrem ēius voluntātī ac precibus condōnat. Dumnorīgem ad sē vocat, frātre adhibet; quae in eō reprehendat ostendit; quae ipse intelligat, quae cīvītās querātur prōpōnit; monet ut in reliquum tempus omnēs suspīciōnēs vītet; prae- 15 terita sē Dīviciācō frātrī condōnāre dīcit. Dumnorīgī custōdēs pōnit, ut quae agat, quibuscum loquātur scīre possit.

109. 2. *nē* . . . *statueret*: *that he would not proceed*, an imperative sentence changed to the subjunctive in indirect discourse.

3. *scīre sē*: *he knew*; in the direct discourse, *ego sciō*, *I know*.

4. *capere*: *received*; *commovērī*: *was moved*, in direct discourse, *capiō*, *commoveor*.

7. *futūrum (esse)*: *it would be*, time, subsequent, hence future infinitive.

*āverterentur*: *would be turned away*, subjunctive of result.

8. *cum* . . . *peteret*: *while he sought*.

9. *dextrā*: *right hand*; *manus* understood.

#### INDIRECT DISCOURSE—PRINCIPAL CLAUSES

H. 641-642 (522, 523). LM. 1020-1025. M. 391-394. A. 335-336.  
G. 648-652. B. 313-316.

110. The quotation of words without change is called Direct Discourse (*Ōrātiō Rēcta*): "Caesar said, 'I will make peace.'"

1. When expressed in any other form than in the original words of the author, for the purpose of conforming to the construction of the sentence, a statement is said to be in Indirect Discourse (*Ōrātiō Oblīqua*): "Caesar said that he would make peace." This latter is the common construction in Caesar. Ordinarily indirect discourse is introduced by words of saying, thinking, telling, and the like.

#### MOODS IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE

111. In declarative sentences the verb becomes an infinitive with a subject accusative: *sum ōrātor*, *I am an orator*; *dīcit sē esse ōrātōrem*, *he says he is an orator*.

**112.** 1. In interrogative sentences the verb, if really asking for information, is put in the subjunctive: *quid sibi vult?* *what does he wish?* but, *Ariovistus rogāvit quid sibi vellet*, *Ariovistus asked what he wished.*

2. Rhetorical questions, however, being equivalent to statements of facts, take the infinitive: *num memoriam dēpōnere posse?* *could he overlook the recollection?*

**113.** When imperative the verb is put in the subjunctive: *obsidēs redde*, *return the hostages*; *postulāvit obsidēs redderet*, *he demanded that he should return the hostages.*

#### TENSES IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE

**114.** With reference to the time of the governing verb, the infinitive expresses action Previous, Contemporaneous, or Subsequent. Previous action is expressed by the perfect infinitive, contemporaneous action by the present infinitive, subsequent action by the future infinitive.

**115.** The tenses of the subjunctive follow the regular law for the sequence of tenses; that is, they are primary (present or perfect) if the verb of *saying* is primary, and secondary (imperfect or pluperfect) if it is secondary.

#### PRONOUNS IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE

**116.** 1. *Hic* and *iste* are generally changed into *ille* and *is*.

2. *Nōs* is used to refer to the people or party of the speaker or writer.

3. The pronoun *suī* is used with reference to the principal subject of the clause.

4. Pronouns of the first and second person are changed to the third.

117. TABLE ILLUSTRATING PRINCIPAL CLAUSES IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE

	DIRECT	INDIRECT
1. PRESENT	ego pācem faciō	(Caesar dīcit) sē pācem facere
2. PAST	ego pācem fēcī	(Caesar dīcit) sē pācem fēcisse
3. FUTURE	ego pācem faciam	(Caesar dīcit) sē pācem factūrum esse

1. Contemporary action.    2. Previous action.    3. Subsequent action.



## CHAPTER XXI

*An Attack on the Helvetii is planned*

118. (Eōdem diē) ab explōrātōribus certior factus hostēs sub monte cōnsēdisse mīlia passuum ab ipsius castrīs octō, quālis esset nātūra montis et quālis in circuitū ascēsus quī cōgnōscerent mīsīt.  
 5 Renūntiātum est facilem esse. Dē tertiā vigiliā Titum Labiēnum, lēgātum prō praetōre, cum duābus legiōnibus et iīs ducibus quī iter cōgnōverant, summum iugum montis ascendere iubet; quid suī cōnsiliī sit ostendit. Ipse dē quārtā  
 10 vigiliā eōdem itinere quō hostēs ierant ad eōs contendit equitātumque omnem ante sē mittit. Pūblius Cōnsidius, quī rei mīlitāris perītissimus

habēbātur et in exercitū Lūciī Sullae et postea  
in Mārci Crassī fuerat, cum explōrātōribus prae-  
15 mittitur.

119. 2. cōnsēdisse: *had encamped*, time previous, hence perfect infinitive.

3. quālis esset nātūra montis: noun clause in the objective case, object of cōgnōscerent; indirect question and therefore in the subjunctive.

4. cōgnōscerent: *to learn*, subjunctive of purpose with quī.

5. facilem esse: noun clause, subject of renūtiātum est.

dē tertiā vigiliā: *at the third watch*, from twelve to three in the morning. Cf. n. 6 on Chapter XII.

12. rei militāris: *in military knowledge*.



REMAINS OF ROMAN CAMP

## INDIRECT DISCOURSE—SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

H. 643-648 (524-531). LM. 1026-1029. M. 398. A. 336-341.  
G. 650-659. B. 314, 319-322.

## MOODS

**120.** Subordinate clauses of the direct discourse when changed into indirect discourse regularly require the subjunctive. Object, causal, temporal, and relative clauses, and conditional sentences follow this general law.

Direct Discourse: *sunt nōnnūllī quōrum auctōritās plūrimum valet, there are some whose authority is worth much.*

Indirect Discourse: *dīcit esse nōnnūllōs quōrum auctōritās plūrimum valeat.*

In conditional sentences the apodosis or conclusion, being the main clause, is expressed by some form of the infinitive, while the protasis or condition, being the subordinate clause, takes the subjunctive.

## TENSES

**121.** The tenses used follow the general law for the sequence of tenses: the present and perfect subjunctive being used if the verb of saying, thinking, etc. is primary, and the imperfect and pluperfect if it is secondary. It is to be observed that a future perfect indicative of the direct discourse is put in the perfect subjunctive after a primary tense, and in the pluperfect after a secondary tense.

1. These changes are illustrated in the following examples, the direct giving the exact words of the speaker, while in the indirect the words conform to the construction of the sentence.

## INDIRECT

Ille dixit: —

Sī pācem populus Rōmānus cum Helvētiīs faceret, in eam partem itūrōs atque ibi futūrōs Helvētiōs, ubi eōs Caesar cōstituisset atque esse voluisset: sīn bellō persequī perseverāret, reminiscerētur et veteris incommodi populī Rōmānī et pristinae virtūtis Helvētiōrum.

## DIRECT

“Sī pācem populus Rōmānus cum Helvētiīs faciet, in eam partem ibunt atque ibi ērunt Helvētiī, ubi eōs tū cōstitueris atque esse volueris: sīn bellō persequī perseverābis, reminiscere et veteris incommodi populī Rōmānī et pristinae virtūtis Helvētiōrum.”



## CHAPTER XXII

*A False Report prevents the Attack*

122. Prīmā lūce cum summus mōns ā Labiēnō tenērētur, Cōnsidius equō admissō ad eum accurrit; dīcit montem quem ā Labiēnō occupārī voluerit ab hostibus tenērī; id sē ā Gallicīs armīs atque īnsignibus cōgnōvisse. Caesar suās cōpiās in proximum collem subdūcit, aciem īnstruit. Labiēnus monte occupātō nostrōs exspectābat proeliōque abstinēbat. Multō dēnique diē per explōrātōrēs Caesar cōgnōvit et montem ā suīs 10 tenērī et Helvētiōs castra mōvisse et Cōnsidium, timōre perterritum, quod nōn vīdisset prō vīsō sibi renūntiāsse. Eō diē, quō cōnsuērat intervāllō, hostēs sequitur, et mīlia passuum tria ab eōrum castrīs castra pōnit.

123. 1. *prīmā lūce*: at day break, ablative of time.  
*summus mōns*: the highest part (top) of the mountain.

2. *equō admissō*: *with his horse at full speed*, ablative absolute.

3. *montem . . . tenērī*: main clause in Indirect Discourse, hence accusative and infinitive.

*quem voluerit*: *which he had wished*, subordinate clause.

4. *tenērī*: *occupied*, contemporaneous time with reference to the leading verb.

5. *cōgnōvisse*: previous time with reference to same verb.

8. *multō diē*: *at the close of the day*, ablative of time when.

9. *montem tenērī, castra mōvisse*: contemporaneous and previous time respectively with reference to *cōgnōvit*.



SIGNA



## PARTICIPLES

H. 636-640 (548-550). LM. 1009-1019. M. 282-286. A. 289-294.  
G. 282-283. B. 336, 337.

## ENDINGS

124.

ACTIVE VOICE

PASSIVE VOICE

Present ns  
Future tūrus, a, um

Perfect tus, ta, tum  
Future (Gerundive) ndus, a, um

1. The Participle combines some of the functions of the verb and of the adjective; as a verb it has distinctions of time, expresses action, and may take an object; as an adjective it agrees with its noun in gender, number, and case.

2. Its time, however, is present, past, or future with respect to the time of the verb in the clause. Hence it represents contemporaneous, previous, or subsequent action with reference to the principal verb.

Venērunt castra	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{oppūgnantēs} \\ \text{adortī} \\ \text{oppūgnātūrī} \end{array} \right\}$	they came on	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{attacking the camp} \\ \text{having attacked the camp} \\ \text{to attack the camp} \end{array} \right\}$
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The second example, however, would ordinarily be, *castris adortis venērunt, the camp having been attacked* (Ablative Absolute), *they came on*.

125. 1. As a verb the participle governs the same case as the verb to which it belongs: *pārentēs lēgibus, obeying the laws*.

2. As an adjective it may be used either as attributive: *sōl oriēns diēm cōnficit, the rising sun causes the day*; or as predicate modifier of a noun: *Gallia est dīvisa, Gaul is divided*.

126. Frequently the participle is used where a phrase or a clause is usual in English: *ille pūgnāns interficitur, he is killed while he is fighting*.

127. *Habeō* with the perfect participle is used with a force almost equivalent to the perfect or pluperfect indicative: *cōpiās coāctās habēbat, he had collected forces*.

This is sometimes called the Predicative Participle, and it is occasionally seen with *dō* and *faciō* as well as *habeō*.

## CHAPTER XXIII

*Caesar turns away to Bibracte for Supplies*

128. Postrīdiē ēius diēī, quod omnīnō bīduum supererat, cum exercituī frūmentum mētīrī oportēret, et quod ā Bibracte, oppidō Haeduōrum longē māximō et cōpiōsissimō, nōn amplius milibus passuum octōdecim aberat, iter ab Helvētiīs āvertit ac Bibracte īre contendit. Ea rēs per fugitīvōs Lūciī Aemiliī, decuriōnis equitum Gallōrum, hostibus nūntiātur. Helvētiī, seu quod timōre perterritōs Rōmānōs discēdere ā sē exīstimārent, eō  
 10 magis, quod prīdiē, superiōribus locīs occupātīs, proelium nōn commīsissent, sive eō, quod rē frūmentāriā interclūdī posse cōnfīderent, commūtātō cōnsiliō atque itinere conversō, nostrōs ā novissimō āgmine īnsequī ac lacescere coepērunt.

129. 1. **postrīdiē**, while here an adverb, was originally a noun, and in accordance with its noun force is followed by a genitive, as in this sentence.

2. **cum . . . oportēret**: *when it was necessary*; **cum** temporal.

4. **milibus**: ablative of degree of difference.

6. **Bibracte**: accusative, limit of motion.

8. **quod . . . exīstimārent**: *because (as) they thought*; an example of **quod** causal in indirect discourse.

11. **commīsissent** and **cōnfīderent**: same construction as **exīstimārent** above, completed and incompleted action, hence pluperfect and imperfect.

## THE INFINITIVE

H. 606-620 (532-539). LM. 946-986. M. 260-277. A. 270-275.  
G. 419-424. B. 326-335.

**130. The Infinitive as a Noun.** — The Infinitive combines some of the functions of the noun and the verb. Like the nominative of the noun, it may be used with or without a subject accusative: (1) as the subject, (2) in apposition with the subject, (3) as a predicate nominative.

1. Laudārī est grātum, *to be praised is pleasant.*
2. Iniūriam facere, id dēmum esset imperiō ūtī, *to commit injustice, that would be to use power.*
3. Vidērī nōn semper est esse, *to seem is not always to be.*

**131.** Like the accusative, the infinitive is used as the direct object of many verbs, especially verbs that denote duty, resolve, will, fear, power, knowledge, etc. This is sometimes called the Complementary infinitive: *itinere exercitum prohibēre cōnantur, they endeavor to prohibit the army from the march.* The other cases of the infinitive are supplied by the gerund and the supine. The gender of the infinitive when used as a noun is neuter.

**132. The Infinitive as a Verb.** — In its verbal use the infinitive is used as a representative of the indicative. Its time is contemporaneous, previous, or subsequent, with regard to the verb on which it depends, and to express these three ideas it has three tenses, the present, past, and the future.

Contemporaneous: *dīcit Caesarem venīre, he says Caesar is coming.*

Previous: *dīcit Caesarem vēnisse, he says Caesar has come.*

Subsequent: *dīcit Caesarem ventūrum esse, he says Caesar will come.*

## HISTORICAL INFINITIVE

133. The infinitive is sometimes used in historical narrative instead of the imperfect indicative. . It then takes its subject in the nominative: cotīdiē Caesar Aeduōs frūmentum flāgitāre, *Caesar daily demanded corn from the Aedui.*



## CHAPTER XXIV

*Preparations for Battle*

134. Postquam id animum advertit, cōpiās suās Caesar in proximum collem subdūcit, equitātumque hostium impetūs sustinendī causā mīsīt. Ipse interim in colle mediō triplicem aciem īnstrūxit legiōnum quattuor veterānārum atque in summō iugō duās legiōnēs, quās in Galliā citeriōre proximē cōscripserat, et omnia auxilia conlocāri, ac tōtum montem hominibus complērī et intereā sarcinās in ūnum locum cōferri iussit, quō parātiōrēs ad omnia perīcula subeunda essent. Helvētīi cum omnibus suis carrīs secūtī impedīmenta in ūnum locum contulērunt; ipsī cōfertissimā aciē, rēiectō nostrō equitātū, phalange factā, sub prīmam nostram aciem successērunt.

135. 3. sustinendī: genitive of the gerundive with causā agreeing with impetūs, *for the purpose of sustaining the attack.*

4. in colle mediō: *half way up the hill.*

6. **citeriōre**: *nearer*, an irregular adjective with no positive in use.

7. **auxilia**: light armed troops furnished by the allies of the Romans.

9. **sarcinās**: personal baggage carried by each soldier consisting of rations, cooking utensils, etc.

13. **phalange factā**: not the celebrated Greek phalanx used so successfully by Alexander the Great, but somewhat similar in arrangement.



ROMAN SOLDIER ARMED FOR BATTLE

### THE GERUND AND GERUNDIVE

H. 621-631 (541-544). LM. 987-1003. M. 287-300. A. 294-301.  
G. 425-433. B. 338, 339.

136. The Gerund is a form of the verb that admits noun constructions. It is used as a noun in the genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative cases, its nominative and accusative, when not governed by a preposition, being supplied

by the infinitive : *pācem petendī causā vēnērunt, they came for the purpose of seeking peace.* Here *petendī* is the limiting genitive after *causā* and takes *pācem* as its direct object. The gerund governs the same case as its verb : *Caesarī parendī causā vēnērunt, they came to obey Caesar.*

### THE GERUNDIVE

**137.** The future passive participle in *-dus*, commonly called the Gerundive, is generally used when the gerund would have an object in the accusative. This form of the verb agrees with its noun like an adjective, in gender, number, and case : *ad pācem petendam vēnērunt, they came to seek peace.*

1. The following examples illustrate further the two constructions : —

GERUND CONSTRUCTION	GERUNDIVE CONSTRUCTION
Cupidus urbem videndī, <i>desirous of seeing the city.</i>	Cupidus urbis videndae, <i>desirous of seeing the city.</i>

**138.** The gerundive is frequently used in an impersonal sense, especially with verbs that take their object in the dative or ablative : *lēgibus pārendum est, the laws must be obeyed.*

**139.** With *meī, tuī, suī, nostrī, and vestrī*, the gerundive is used without reference to gender or number : *nostrī servandī causā vēnimus, we came for the purpose of saving ourselves.*

To indicate the office of each more clearly the gerund may be called the Noun-verb, and the gerundive the Adjective-verb.

## CHAPTER XXV

*The Battle Begins*

140. Caesar cohortātus suōs proelium commisit. Milites, ē locō superiōre pilis missis, facile hostium phalangem perfrēgērunt. (Eā disiectā,) gladiis dēstrictis in eōs impetum fēcērunt. Gallis  
 5 māgnō ad pūgnam erat impedimentō quod plūribus eōrum scūtis ūnō ictū pilōrum trānsfīxis satis commodē pūgnāre nōn poterant, multī ut praeoptārent scūtum manū ēmittere et nūdō corpore pūgnāre. Tandem vulneribus dēfessi  
 10 et pedem referre et, quod mōns suberat circiter mille passuum, eō sē recipere coepērunt. Captō monte et succēdentibus nostris, Bōiī et Tulingī, quī hominum milibus circiter quīndecim āgmen hostium claudēbant et novissimis praesidiō erant,  
 15 ex itinere nostrōs latere apertō aggressi circumvenire, et (id cōspicātī) Helvētiī, quī in montem sēsē recēperant, rūsus instāre et proelium redintegrāre coepērunt. Rōmānī conversa sīgna bipartītō intulērunt, prīma et secunda aciēs, ut  
 20 victis ac submōtis resisteret, tertia, ut venientēs exciperet.

141. 3. *perfrēgērunt*: *broke through*, from *perfringō*.

5. *impedimentō*: (*for*) *a hindrance*, dative of purpose or end. With this dative generally occurs another dative of the person or thing concerned (here *Gallis*).

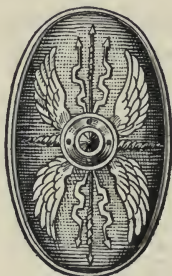
7. **multi ut**: **ut** usually stands first, but **multi** precedes here for the sake of emphasis.

11. **passuum**: partitive genitive with **mille**, which is used here as a noun.

14. **novissimis praesidiō**: compare **impedimentō** and **Gallis** above.

15. **circumvenire**: depends on **coepērunt** below.

18. **signa**: *standards*, of many kinds, frequently the eagle; used with **conversa** to mean *face about*, as the standards were used to direct the movements of the army.



SCUTUM

### THE SUPINE—METHODS OF EXPRESSING PURPOSE

H. 632, 633 (545-547). LM. 1004-1008. M. 301, 302. A. 302, 303. G. 434-436. B. 340.

142. The Supine is a verbal noun having two forms: the accusative, or former supine, in **-um**; the ablative, or latter supine, in **-ū**.

1. The supine in **-um** is used with verbs of motion to express purpose: *pācem petītum convēnērunt*, *they came to ask for peace*. This supine may govern nouns like any other form of the verb: *servītum mātibus ibō?* *shall I go to serve the mothers?*

2. The supine in -ū is used generally with adjectives as an ablative of specification : *difficile dictū est, it is difficult to say* (with respect to the saying).

## PURPOSE

H. 568; 594, II, 2; 622; 626, 5; 633; 634, (497-499; 542; 544; 546).  
LM. 835; 891-901; 908; 995; 998; 1005. M. 282, 3; 283; 289, 3; 291;  
297; 301; 328; 336. A. 318. G. 544, III. B. 282; 339, 6; 340, 1.

143. Note that we have had several methods of expressing purpose, but that the English use of the infinitive here is practically unknown in the best prose Latin. The sentence, *they sent to beg for peace*, may be rendered as follows :

1. By a final clause with **ut** : *miserunt ut pacem rogarent.*
2. By a final clause with a relative : *miserunt qui pacem rogarent.*
3. By the gerund with **ad** : *miserunt ad pacem rogandum.*
4. By the gerundive with **ad** : *miserunt ad pacem rogandam.*
5. By the gerundive with **causā** : *miserunt pacis rogandae causā.*
6. By the gerund with **causā** : *miserunt pacem rogandi causā.*
7. By the supine in **-um** : *miserunt pacem rogatum.*
8. In later Latin the future participle may also be used : *pacem rogaturi miserunt.*



## CHAPTER XXVI

*The Romans gain a Hard-fought Battle*

144. Ita ancipiti proelio diū atque acriter pugnatum est. Diūtius cum nostrorum impetūs sustinere nōn possent, alteri sē, ut coeperant, in montem

recēpērunt, alterī ad impedīmenta et carrōs suōs  
 5 sē contulērunt. Ad multam noctem etiam ad  
 impedīmenta pūgnātum est. Diū cum esset pū-  
 gnātum, impedīmentis castrisque hostium nostrī  
 potītī sunt. Ibi Orgetorīgis fīlia atque ūnus ē  
 filiis captus est. Ex eō proeliō circiter mīlia  
 10 hominum centum et trīgintā superfuērunt eāque  
 tōtā nocte continenter iērunt; nūllam partem  
 noctis itinere intermissō in fīnēs Lingonum diē  
 quārtō pervēnērunt. Caesar ad Lingonās litterās  
 nūntiōsque mīsīt nē eōs frūmentō nēve aliā rē  
 15 iuvārent; quī sī iūvissent, sē eōdem locō quō  
 Helvētiōs habitūrum. Ipse trīduō intermissō  
 cum omnibus cōpiīs eōs sequī coepit.

145. 1. *ancipitī*: *on two sides, twofold*, some of the  
 soldiers facing the enemy in front; others, those in the  
 rear.

*pūgnātum est*: impersonal use; translate, *they fought*.

4. *alterī . . . alterī*: *some . . . others*.

5. *multam noctem*: *late at night*.

7. *impedīmentis castrisque*, ablative with *potītī sunt*  
 (32, 4).

8. *ūnus ē filiis*: instead of partitive genitive, *one of his*  
*sons*.

13. *Lingonās*, a Greek ending of the accusative for *Lin-*  
*gonēs*.

15. *iūvissent* represents the future perfect in direct dis-  
 course; hence the pluperfect here in indirect discourse  
 after a secondary tense.

16. *se . . . habitūrum (esse)*: *he would consider*.

## THE TWO PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATIONS

## ACTIVE

146. The active periphrastic conjugation is formed by combining the future active participle of verbs with the tenses of the auxiliary verb **sum**. It signifies action which is about to occur.

## INDICATIVE

Pres.	amātūrus, -a, -um	sum,	<i>I am about to love</i>
Imp.	amātūrus, -a, -um	eram,	<i>I was about to love</i>
Fut.	amātūrus, -a, -um	erō,	<i>I shall be about to love</i>
Perf.	amātūrus, -a, -um	fui,	<i>I have been about to love</i>
Plup.	amātūrus, -a, -um	fueram,	<i>I had been about to love</i>
Fut. Perf.	amātūrus, -a, -um	fuerō,	<i>I shall have been about to love</i>

## SUBJUNCTIVE

Pres.	amātūrus, -a, -um	sim,	<i>I may be about to love</i>
Imp.	amātūrus, -a, -um	essem,	<i>I might be about to love</i>
Perf.	amātūrus, -a, -um	fuerim,	<i>I may have been about to love</i>
Plup.	amātūrus, -a, -um	fuissem,	<i>I might have been about to love</i>

## INFINITIVE

Pres.	amātūrus, -a, -um	esse	<i>to be about to love</i>
Perf.	amātūrus, -a, -um	fuisse	<i>to have been about to love</i>

## PASSIVE

147. The passive periphrastic conjugation is formed by the gerundive of the verb with the tenses of **sum**, and expresses necessity or obligation.

## INDICATIVE

Pres.	amandus, -a, -um	sum,	<i>I am to be loved</i>
Imp.	amandus, -a, -um	eram,	<i>I was to be loved</i>
Fut.	amandus, -a, -um	erō,	<i>I shall have to be loved</i>
Perf.	amandus, -a, -um	fui,	<i>I have had to be loved</i>
Plup.	amandus, -a, -um	fueram,	<i>I had to be loved</i>

Fut. Perf. amandus, -a, -um fuerō *I shall have deserved to be loved*

#### SUBJUNCTIVE

Pres. amandus, -a, -um sim, *I may deserve to be loved*

Imp. amandus, -a, -um essem, *I might deserve to be loved*

Perf. amandus, -a, -um fuerim, *I may have deserved to be loved*

Plup. amandus, -a, -um fuisset, *I might have deserved to be loved*

#### INFINITIVE

Pres. amandus, -a, -um esse, *to have to be loved*

Perf. amandus, -a, -um fuisse, *to have had to be loved*



## CHAPTER XXVII

*The Surrender of the Helvetii and the Attempt of Some to Escape*

148. Helvētiī, omnium rērum inopiā adductī, lēgātōs (dē dēditionē) ad eum mīsērunt. Quī (cum in itinere) convēnissent sēque ad pedēs prōiēcissent suppliciterque locūtī flentēs pācem petīssent atque eōs in eō locō quō tum essent suum adventum exspectāre iussisset, pārūrunt.) Eō postquam Caesar pervēnit, obsidēs, arma, servōs quī ad eōs perfūgissent poposcit. Dum ea conquīruntur et cōnfēruntur, nocte intermissā, circiter 10 hominum mīlia sex ēius pāgī quī Verbigenus appellātur, (sīve) timōre perterritī, nē armīs trāditīs suppliciō adficerentur, sīve spē salūtis inductī, quod in tantā multitūdine dēditiciōrum suam fugam aut occultārī aut omnīnō īgnōrārī posse 15 exīstimārent, prīmā nocte ē castrīs Helvētiōrum ēgressī ad Rhēnum finēsque Germānōrum contendērunt.

149. 2. *quī cum* : *when they*, observe the position of the relative.

3. *eum* . . . *convēnissent* : *met him*, here this verb is transitive ; *cum* temporal describing circumstances.

5. *essent* is subjunctive because it depends on another subjunctive.

8. *quī* . . . *perfūgissent* : *who had fled*, relative clause of characteristic.

8. *ea* : referring to *obsidēs*, *servōs*, and *arma*. Commonly the pronoun would be masculine. The idea of Caesar may have been that the possession of the weapons was the most important point.

15. *primā nocte* : *during the early part of the night*.



BOWS AND QUIVER

## ADVERBS

150. The adverb expresses circumstance and is used to qualify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs : *ācritēr pūgnātum est*, *there was fierce fighting*. Adverbs are most frequently formed from adjectives and are classified as follows : —

1. Of manner : *ācritēr*, *fiercely*.
2. Of degree : *mediocritēr*, *moderately*.
3. Of time : *prīmō*, *at first*.
4. Of place : *dextrā*, *on the right*.
5. Numerals : *bis*, *twice*.
6. Interrogative and negative particles : *num*, *whether* ; *nōn*, *not*.

## FORMATION

**151. 1.** Adverbs derived from adjectives of the first and second declension, change *-ī* of the genitive singular to *-ē*: *altus, deep*; *altē, deeply*.

2. Those derived from adjectives of the third declension, change *-is* of the genitive singular to *-ter* or *-er*: *prudēns, prudenter*; *ācris, ācriter*.

3. Many other adverbs are formed from the oblique cases, generally the accusative and ablative, of nouns and pronouns: *vulgō, among the people*, from *vulgus, multitude*; *hāc, in this way*, from *hīc, this*.

## COMPARISON

**152. 1.** The adverbs derived from adjectives are generally compared. The neuter accusative singular of the comparative of the adjective forms the comparative degree of the adverb: *altius, more deeply*; *pulchrius, more beautifully*.

2. The superlative is formed by changing final *-ī* in the genitive, singular, superlative of the adjective to *-ē*: *altissimē, most deeply*; *pulcherrimē, most beautifully*.

## ADVERBS IRREGULAR IN FORM AND COMPARISON

**153.** When the adjective is irregular the adverb is also irregular, and like irregular adjectives, irregular adverbs occur frequently in Caesar.

ADJECTIVES				ADVERBS		
POS.	COMP.	SUP.		POS.	COMP.	SUP.
bonus	melior	optimus	becomes	bene	melius	optimē
māgnus	māior	māximus	becomes	māgnopere	magis	māximē
malus	pēior	pessimus	becomes	male	pēius	pessimē
multus	plūs	plūrimus	becomes	multum	plūs	plūrimum
parvus	minor	minimus	becomes	parum	minus	minimē

## CHAPTER XXVIII

*The Helvetii are compelled to return Home*

154. Quod ubi Caesar resciiit, quōrum per finēs  
 ierant, hīs utī conquīrerent et reducerent, sī sibi  
 pūrgātī esse vellent, imperāvit; reductōs in ho-  
 stium numerō habuit; reliquōs omnēs, obsidibus,  
 5 armīs, perfugīs trāditīs, in dēditionem accēpit.  
 Helvētiōs, Tulingōs, Latōbrīgōs in finēs suōs, unde  
 erant profectī, revertī iussit, et quod, omnibus  
 frūctibus āmissīs, domī nihil erat quō famen tole-  
 rārent, Allobrogibus imperāvit ut iīs frūmentī  
 10 cōpiam facerent; ipsōs oppida vīcōsque quōs  
 incenderant restituere iussit. Id eā māximē  
 ratiōne fēcit, quod nōluit eum locum unde Hel-  
 vētiī discesserant vacāre, nē propter bonitātem  
 agrōrum Germānī; quī trāns Rhēnum incolunt,  
 15 ē suīs finibus in Helvētiōrum finēs trānsīrent  
 et finitimī Galliae prōvinciae Allobrogibusque  
 essent.

155. 1. **resciiit**: inseparable particle *re* and *sciō* (from *sciō*).

**quōrum**: refers to *hīs* as its antecedent.

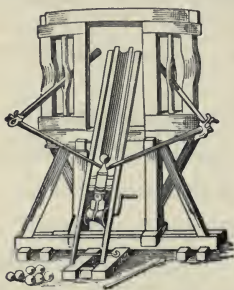
2. **sibi pūrgātī**: *blameless in his sight*; **pūrgātī** is used  
 adjectively.

3. **reductōs**: those *who had been brought back*.

**in hostium numerō**: *as enemies*, that is, they were killed  
 or sold as slaves.

8. *domi*: *at home*, locative.

*quō . . . tolerārent*: a characterizing (result) clause



BALLISTA (A Military Engine)

## PREPOSITIONS

H. 312, 313 (432-437). LM. 659-668. M. 258. A. 152. G. 412-418. B. 141-144.

**156.** Prepositions are particles used to express ideas of place. They govern two cases: (1) the accusative, the *whither* case: (2) the ablative, the *whence* or *where* case. Being derived from adverbs, many of them, like *post*, *afterwards*, and *ante*, *before*, retain their adverbial meaning.

### PREPOSITIONS WITH THE ACCUSATIVE

**157.** The following prepositions, thirty in number, are used with the accusative: —

*ad*, *to*, *towards*  
*adversum*, *against*  
*adversus*, *against*  
*ante*, *before*  
*apud*, *near*  
*circā*, *around*  
*circum*, *around*  
*circiter*, *about*

*cis*, *on this side*  
*citrā*, *on this side*  
*contrā*, *opposite*  
*ergā*, *towards*  
*extrā*, *outside*  
*īnfrā*, *beneath*  
*inter*, *among*  
*īntrā*, *inside*

iūxtā, *near*  
 ob, *on account of*  
 penes, *in power of*  
 per, *through*  
 pōne, *behind*  
 post, *after*  
 praeter, *beyond*

prope, *near*  
 propter, *on account of*  
 secundum, *following*  
 suprā, *above*  
 trāns, *across*  
 ultrā, *beyond*  
 versus, *towards*

## PREPOSITIONS WITH THE ABLATIVE

158. The following prepositions, nine in number, are used with the ablative:—

ā, ab, abs, *by, from*  
 cōram, *in the presence of*  
 cum, *with*  
 dē, *from*  
 ē, ex, *out of, from*

prae, *before*  
 prō, *for*  
 sine, *without*  
 tenus, *as far as*

## PREPOSITIONS WITH THE ACCUSATIVE AND ABLATIVE

159. The following four prepositions are used with both accusative and ablative:—

in, *in, into*  
 sub, *under*

super, *over*  
 subter, *beneath*

## INSEPARABLE PREPOSITIONS

160. There are certain particles which do not appear except in the composition of verbs, and yet have the force of prepositions. They are:—

ambi or amb, *around, as in ambīre, to go around*  
 dis, *apart, as in distinēre, to hold apart*  
 por, *forth, as in portendēre, to hold forth*  
 red or re, *again, as in reficere, to make again*  
 sed or sē, *apart, as in sēcēdere, to go apart*

161. Position. — Generally the preposition stands before the noun it governs: ad Rōmam, *toward Rome*. Cum generally follows the pronouns as an enclitic: nōbiscum, *with us*.

## CHAPTER XXIX

*The Number of the Hostile Forces*

162. In castrīs Helvētiōrum tabulae repertae sunt litterīs Graecīs cōfēctae et ad Caesarem relātae, quibus in tabulīs nōminātīm ratiō cōfēcta erat quī numerus domō exīssēt eōrum quī arma  
 5 ferre possent, et item sēparātīm puerī, senēs mulierēsque. Quārum omnium rērū summa erat capitum Helvētiōrum mīlia dūcenta sexāgintā tria, Tulingōrum mīlia trīgintā sex, Latobrīgōrum quatuordecim, Rauricōrum vīgintī tria, Bōiōrum trīgintā duo; ex hīs quī arma ferre possent, ad mīlia  
 10 nōnāgintā duo. Summa omnium fuērunt ad mīlia trecenta sēxāgintā octō. Eōrum quī domum rediērunt cēnsū habitō, ut Caesar imperāverat, repertus est numerus mīlium centum et decem.

163. I. *tabulae*: small tablets covered with wax on which they wrote with a pointed steel instrument called a *stylus*, from which our word *style*.

3. *quibus in tabulīs*: *on these tablets*, observe the relative and its so-called antecedent, *tabulīs*.

4. *quī . . . exīssēt*: *who had gone out*, indirect question.

5. *mulierēsque*: the connective *que* and not *et*, since all were non-combatants; *were numbered* is understood.

10. *quī . . . possent*: characterizing clause, as is the case with *quī . . . possent* in line 5.

11. *fuērunt*: plural because the idea of the subject is really plural.

## CONJUNCTIONS

H. 314-316 (309-311). LM. 755-774. M. 464-470. A. 154-156.  
G. 472-502. B. 341-346.

**164.** Conjunctions are particles that connect single words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. They are divided into two classes : (1) coördinate and (2) subordinate.

**165.** Coördinate conjunctions are :—

1. Copulative, denoting union : *et, and.*
2. Disjunctive, denoting separation : *vel, either.*
3. Adversative, denoting opposition : *sed, but.*
4. Illative, denoting inference : *ergo, therefore.*
5. Causal, denoting cause : *nam, for.*

Some of these are used as correlatives : *et . . . et, both . . . and; aut . . . aut, either . . . or.*

**166.** Subordinate conjunctions are :—

1. Final, denoting purpose : *nē, lest.*
2. Consecutive, denoting result : *ut nōn, so that not.*
3. Conditional, denoting condition : *sī, if.*
4. Concessive, denoting concession : *quamquam, although.*
5. Causal, denoting cause : *quod, because.*
6. Temporal, denoting time : *cum, when.*

**167.** 1. Clauses connected by coördinate conjunctions form compound sentences (paratactic arrangement ; 60, 1).

2. Clauses connected by subordinate conjunctions form complex sentences (hypotactic arrangement ; 60, 2).

**168.** The copulatives *et, que, and atque* (= *ac*, but the latter is not used before vowels), all mean *and*; (1) but *et* simply connects without reference to the meaning ; (2) *que* connects closely words of the same kind ; (3) while *atque*, as shown by its derivation (*ad* and *que*), adds something

more important; (4) except after words of comparison, when it means *as*.

1. *Helvētiī et Allobrogēs, the Helvetii and the Allobroges.*
2. *Litterās nūntiōsque, letters and messengers.*
3. *Victīs ac submōtīs, conquered and besides put to flight.*
4. *Parī condiōne atque ipsī erant, in the same condition as they were.*



## CHAPTER XXX

### *Congratulations of the Gallic Chiefs*

169. Bellō Helvētiōrum cōfectō, tōtīus ferē Galliae lēgātī, prīncipēs cīvitatū, ad Caesarem grātulātum convēnērunt. Intellegere sēsē, tametsī prō veteribus Helvētiōrum iniūriīs populī  
 5 Rōmānī ab hīs poenās bellō repetisset, tamen eam rem nōn minus ex ūsū terrae Galliae quam populī Rōmānī accidisse, proptereā quod eō cōnsiliō, flōrentissimīs rēbus, domōs suās Helvētiī relīquissent, utī tōtī Galliae bellum īferrent  
 10 imperiōque potīrentur locumque domiciliō ex māgnā cōpiā dēligerent, quem ex omnī Galliā opportūnissimum ac frūctuōsissimum iūdicāssent, reliquāsque cīvitatēs stīpendiāriās habērent.

170. 3. *grātulātum*: *to congratulate*, supine expressing purpose.

*intellegere sē*: *they knew*, verb emphatic, hence stands before its subject. The rest of the chapter is in indirect discourse.

**tametsī . . . repetisset**: *although he had sought*, concessive clause.

4. **Helvētiōrum**: subjective genitive.

**populī Rōmānī**: *to the Roman people*, objective genitive.

6. **ex ūsū**: *to the advantage*.

9. **tōtī Galliae**: *on all Gaul*, dative after compound verb.

10. **imperīō**: ablative of means after **potior**.

**domiciliō**: *for a home*, dative of purpose.

12. **iūdicāssent** = **iūdicāvissent**: pluperfect in indirect discourse from the future perfect of the direct.



### INTERJECTIONS—THE ORDER OF WORDS IN A LATIN SENTENCE

H. 317 (312). LM. 14. M. 155. A. 156. G. 201, 1. B. 145.

**171.** Interjections constitute the eighth and last of the parts of speech. They are particles that express emotion. They require little attention in studying the words of any writer, and less than usual in the colorless narrative of a historian like Caesar.

They express:—

1. Joy: **iō!** *hurrah!*

2. Pain: **ēheu!** *alas!*

3. Surprise: **Ō!** *O!*

4. A call to attract attention: **ecce!** *behold!*

## WORD ORDER

H. 663-680 (559-573). LM. 1138-1165. M. 471. A. 343-346. G. 671-679. B. 348-351.

172. 1. The regular order of words in a Latin sentence is for the subject to stand first followed by its modifiers, the predicate last, preceded by its modifiers: Caesar cohortātus suōs proelium commisit, *having encouraged his men, Caesar began the fight.*

2. Appositives and limiting genitives usually follow the governing word: Caesar cōsul, *Caesar, the consul*; filius rēgis, *the son of the king.*

3. Demonstrative and interrogative pronouns generally precede, while possessives follow their noun: ille rēx, *that king*; in quā urbe, *in what city*; pater meus, *my father.*

4. Adjectives either precede or follow according to emphasis; they generally precede when emphatic, as is the case with other modifiers: omnēs hominēs, *all men.*

5. With a preposition, an adjective and its noun frequently have the order, adjective, preposition, noun: māgnō cum periculō, *with great danger.*

6. Adverbs regularly precede the verb, adjective, or adverb that they modify: longē nōbilissimōs, *by far the noblest.*

7. Prepositions precede the word they govern: in Āfricā, *in, into Africa.*

8. **Nē** and **quidem** enclose the word or words modified: nē in occultō quidem, *not even in secret.*

9. **Autem**, **enim**, **igitur**, and **vērō** regularly stand as the second, sometimes as the third word in the sentence. But to make a word emphatic it is frequently placed out of its order at the beginning or end of a sentence. In Latin as in English these are the two emphatic positions, for "by the former the attention is excited and at the latter it rests."

## LATIN PROSE

BASED ON THE TEXT

### CHAPTER I. THE NOMINATIVE

1. The Belgae, Aquitani, and Celtae inhabit Gaul.  
2. The Belgae are brave soldiers. 3. The Helvetii are neighbors of the Belgae. 4. The rivers Rhine and Rhone hem in the Gauls.

### CHAPTER II. THE GENITIVE

1. Caesar accuses Orgetorix of ambition. 2. His desire for royal power is great. 3. The territories of the Helvetii are limited. 4. The river Rhine bounds the territory on one side. 5. The state extends, in length, 240,000 paces. 6. And so the Helvetii are desirous of war.

### CHAPTER III. THE DATIVE

1. Orgetorix has authority (translate *there is authority to Orgetorix*). 2. He persuades the chiefs of the Haedui. 3. He gives his daughter in marriage to a Haeduan. 4. This man was acceptable to the people, and was called Dumnorix. 5. The chiefs endeavored to be masters of all Gaul.

### CHAPTER IV. THE ACCUSATIVE

1. They announce the conspiracy to the state. 2. The punishment for the crime is death by fire. 3. Orgetorix

collects his retainers and leads them to the trial. 4. By means of them he saves himself. 5. But the state will collect men from the fields. 6. Orgetorix dies and there are suspicions about the manner of his death.

#### CHAPTER V. THE VOCATIVE

1. After the death of Orgetorix the Helvetii attempt to emigrate. 2. For this reason they determine to burn their villages. 3. All their private houses are burned with these. 4. Carry your corn with you on the journey, Helvetii. 5. The neighboring states will do the same thing. 6. The Boii who had dwelt beyond the Rhine will be friends and allies.

#### CHAPTER VI. THE ABLATIVE

1. They could emigrate by two routes. 2. It was difficult to go from home by way of the Sequani. 3. The other way through the Roman province was much easier. 4. They could cross the Rhone by means of a bridge. 5. The bridge extended from the Helvetii to Geneva. 6. Having burned their villages they assembled at Geneva on the 28th of March.

#### CHAPTER VII. ADJECTIVES

1. Caesar hastened to Gaul from Rome and came to Geneva. 2. He made as great journeys as he was able. 3. The Helvetii were informed (*facti sunt certiōrēs*) about his coming. 4. Then the noblest men of the state came to Caesar. 5. They ask a journey through the province. 6. But they are unfriendly in spirit and have killed a Roman consul. 7. Therefore Caesar will not give a journey to the Helvetii.

## CHAPTER VIII. PRONOUNS

1. With the soldiers that he had Caesar built a wall and a ditch. 2. The wall and ditch extended from Lake Geneva to Mount Jura. 3. The height of the wall which Caesar made was sixteen feet. 4. Having completed the fortification he will be able to repulse them. 5. Having formed rafts the Helvetii assembled. 6. But the fortifications and the weapons of the Roman soldiers repulsed them.

## CHAPTER IX. THE INDICATIVE

1. There was one road through the defiles of the Sequani. 2. Dumnorix was sent as an ambassador concerning this route. 3. He had married the daughter of Orgetorix and was a friend to the Helvetii. 4. Moreover, he was a man of great influence among the Sequani. 5. Thus he obtained hostages from the Sequani. 6. Therefore the Helvetii crossed the territories of the Sequani without injury.

## CHAPTER X. THE SUBJUNCTIVE—INDEPENDENT CLAUSES

1. The territories of the Santones are not far from the Roman province. 2. And thus warlike men may be neighbors to the Roman people. 3. For this reason let Caesar enroll five legions and hasten into Gaul. 4. On the road the Ceutrones endeavor to keep back his army. 5. Having repulsed them he leads his army across the Rhone.

## CHAPTER XI. PARATAXIS

1. The Helvetii led their forces through the territories of the Sequani and their soldiers devastated the lands of the Haedui. 2. These sent ambassadors to Caesar concerning

assistance. 3. They had always been good friends to the Roman people, and yet the cities of their friends and allies were stormed. 4. Therefore Caesar determined to send aid and to make war on the Helvetii.

#### CHAPTER XII. HYPOTAXIS—FINAL AND RESULT CLAUSES

1. The Helvetii were crossing the river Arar by boats. 2. This river flows with such smoothness that the eye cannot determine its course. 3. One part of the Helvetian forces had crossed the river. 4. Caesar determined to attack the other part so that he might cut them in pieces while they were not expecting him. 5. He did this at the third watch and killed a great part of them.

#### CHAPTER XIII. CHARACTERIZING CLAUSES

1. Then the Roman army crossed the Arar by a bridge which Caesar had made. 2. There were some of the Helvetii who were alarmed by his sudden arrival. 3. Hence they sent an embassy with Divico as chief. 4. Divico sought peace from Caesar. 5. He says: "The Helvetii were not able to bring aid to their army." 6. The Romans conquered more by stratagem than by valor.

#### CHAPTER XIV. CAUSAL CLAUSES

1. Caesar was not in doubt because he recollected these things. 2. Since they had worried his allies he was not able to forget the injury. 3. Moreover the gods, who (it is said) recollect these things, give prosperous circumstances sometimes. 4. The men suffer more severely because they have had a long freedom from punishment. 5. For this reason the Helvetii will have great sorrow on account

of these things. 6. Caesar did not grant peace because Divico would not give hostages.

#### CHAPTER XV. TEMPORAL CLAUSES

1. As soon as the Helvetii move their camp Caesar does the same. 2. He sent his cavalry to observe the army of the enemy. 3. While they were following the Helvetii a battle was fought. 4. The enemy was victorious because the Romans fought in an unfavorable situation. 5. And so they harassed Caesar's army from the rear for about fifteen days.

#### CHAPTER XVI. TEMPORAL CLAUSES WITH **CUM**

1. When Caesar undertook the war the Haedui promised corn. 2. But they put him off from day to day when he was following the Helvetii. 3. And so he summoned their chiefs, since he had a great number in camp. 4. He reproached them severely because they did not aid him. 5. He complained bitterly because he was induced by them in a great measure to undertake the war.

#### CHAPTER XVII. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

1. Liscus, a magistrate of the Haedui, tells Caesar about the matter. 2. Since they are dissuaded by seditious men, the multitude have not collected the grain. 3. If they do not, themselves, obtain the chief place in Gaul they cannot endure Roman rule. 4. If the Helvetii were to conquer the Romans, the liberty of the Haedui would not be taken away. 5. If he had said this before it would have been with great danger.

## CHAPTER XVIII. CONCESSIVE CLAUSES

1. Although Caesar dismissed the others he retained Liscus. 2. Liscus speaks more freely because he was not unwilling to discuss these things. 3. Even if he is powerful, Dumnorix desires a revolution (new order of things). 4. He hates the Romans because Caesar has restored Diviciacus. 5. Although he commanded the cavalry he had begun the flight a few days previously.

## CHAPTER XIX. SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES

1. That Dumnorix was accused by a magistrate of the Haedui was a certain fact. 2. Therefore, if he ordered the state to proceed against him, there was cause enough. 3. But he feared this that he would offend Diviciacus. 4. And so he showed his brother what had been said about Dumnorix. 5. But first he ordered the interpreters to be removed and Diviciacus summoned.

## CHAPTER XX. INDIRECT DISCOURSE—PRINCIPAL CLAUSES

1. Diviciacus said he had known that these things were true. 2. Nevertheless he was not able to proceed against his brother. 3. And so he begged Caesar not to punish him too severely. 4. Caesar replied that he would pardon the injury done to the Roman people. 5. But he sets spies over Dumnorix to see if he is avoiding suspicion.

## CHAPTER XXI. INDIRECT DISCOURSE—SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

1. Caesar learned that the enemy, who had encamped at the foot of the mountain, were 8000 paces from his army. 2. The spies say if the attack is made the victory will be

easy. 3. And so he ordered Labienus to ascend the mountain before daybreak. 4. Caesar determined to hasten after the enemy himself, when his lieutenant had gone.

## CHAPTER XXII. PARTICIPLES

1. While Labienus was seizing the mountain, Condidius hastened to Caesar. 2. Terrified by fear, Labienus thought the enemy were holding the mountain. 3. Caesar formed the line from those forces which he had collected. 4. Labienus, holding the mountain, was awaiting our men. 5. For this reason the battle was not fought on that day.

## CHAPTER XXIII. THE INFINITIVE

1. It was necessary to measure out corn and for this reason Caesar hastened to Bibracte. 2. This was the richest town of the Haedui and was not more than 18,000 paces distant. 3. To go to Bibracte was to turn aside the march from the Helvetii. 4. The Helvetii determined to cut off the Romans from their supplies, thinking them frightened. 5. Therefore they changed their plans and began to attack the army from the rear.

## CHAPTER XXIV. GERUND AND GERUNDIVE

1. Then Caesar, desirous of making an attack, arranged his forces. 2. He determined to send two legions to the top of the hill to receive the attack of the Helvetii. 3. Four veteran legions which he had enrolled he formed in line half way up the hill. 4. He ordered the auxiliaries to collect their baggage in one place, so that they might be more prepared to undergo all perils. 5. The Helvetii,

moreover, formed a phalanx and advanced close to our army.

#### CHAPTER XXV. SUPINE

1. Caesar assembled his men to make an attack on the enemy. 2. Their phalanx being broken, the Romans began to attack them with swords. 3. Their shields being pierced through, many Helvetii thought it best (**optimum factū**) to fight with unprotected bodies. 4. When our men came up the Boii and Tulingi began to surround them. 5. The Romans faced about and advanced against them in two divisions.

#### CHAPTER XXVI. PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATIONS

1. A doubtful battle had to be fought by the Romans for a long time. 2. It seemed that they were about to fight during the whole night. 3. After they had fought late into the night, a son and daughter of Orgetorix were captured. 4. The Romans killed many of the enemy and took possession of their camp. 5. Letters were sent to the Lingones who were about to aid the Helvetii.

#### CHAPTER XXVII. ADVERBS

1. The Helvetii sent ambassadors to Caesar that they might humbly beg for peace. 2. Caesar, speaking in the name of the state (translate by **pūblicē**), said that they must remain where they were. 3. Then he demanded all the hostages that they had. 4. Some, greatly frightened or induced by fear of punishment, fled during the night. 5. Having fled secretly, they hoped their flight would escape notice.

## CHAPTER XXVIII. PREPOSITIONS

1. When Caesar ascertained that they had gone through a neighboring state, he ordered them brought back. 2. These were treated as enemies, but the others he received in surrender. 3. Caesar ordered the Allobroges to furnish the Helvetii with grain, since they had nothing at home. 4. He also ordered the Helvetii to return home, since he was unwilling for the Germans to be neighbors to the Roman province. 5. He feared that the Germans would cross the Rhine on account of the excellence of the fields.

## CHAPTER XXIX. CONJUNCTIONS

1. In the camp of the enemy Caesar found tablets and a computation of their soldiers. 2. They had even inscribed in Greek characters the number of boys and old men. 3. The sum total of men and women also was 368,000. 4. The number of the Boii who were received into the same condition of liberty as the Haedui was 32,000. 5. There were in all 110,000 who returned home after the battle.

## CHAPTER XXX. ORDER OF WORDS

1. The Helvetii having been conquered, many states of Gaul sent ambassadors to congratulate Caesar. 2. These spoke as follows to Caesar. 3. This war has been to the advantage of Gaul, although the Roman people have exacted punishment from the Helvetii. 4. They had brought war on their neighbors and left their homes with that intention. 5. And so the remaining states of Gaul would not be the subjects of the Helvetii.

# TYPE FORMS OF NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, PRO- NOUNS, AND VERBS

## TYPICAL NOUNS

### FIRST DECLENSION

#### a-Stems

##### SINGULAR

Base	Endings
mēns	a
mēns	ae
mēns	ae
mēns	am
mēns	a
mēns	ā

##### PLURAL

Base	Endings
mēns	ae
mēns	ārum
mēns	īs
mēns	ās
mēns	ae
mēns	īs

### SECOND DECLENSION

#### o-Stems

##### SINGULAR

Base: serv-  
serv us  
serv ī  
serv ō  
serv um  
serv e  
serv ō

Base: agr-  
ager  
agr ī  
agr ō  
agr um  
ager  
agr ō

Base: vir-  
vir  
vir ī  
vir ō  
vir um  
vir  
vir ō

Base: bell-  
bell um  
bell ī  
bell ō  
bell um  
bell um  
bell ō

##### PLURAL

serv ī  
serv ōrum  
serv īs  
serv ōs  
serv ī  
serv īs

agr ī  
agr ōrum  
agr īs  
agr ōs  
agr ī  
agr īs

vir ī  
vir ōrum  
vir īs  
vir ōs  
vir ī  
vir īs

bell a  
bell ōrum  
bell īs  
bell as  
bell a  
bell īs

## THIRD DECLENSION

## CONSONANT STEMS

## VOWEL STEMS

<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>		<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
		SINGULAR		
Base: cōnsul-	Base: corpor-		Base: host-	Base: mar-
cōnsul	corpus		host is	mar e
cōnsul is	corpor is		host is	mar is
cōnsul ī	corpor ī		host ī	mar ī
cōnsul em	corpus		host em	mar e
cōnsul	corpus		host is	mar e
cōnsul e	corpor e		host e	mar ī
		PLURAL		
cōnsul ēs	corpor a		host ēs	mar ia
cōnsul um	corpor um		host ium	mar ium
cōnsul ibus	corpor ibus		host ibus	mar ibus
cōnsul ēs	corpor a		host ēs	mar ia
cōnsul ēs	corpor a		host ēs	mar ia
cōnsul ibus	corpor ibus		host ibus	mar ibus

## FOURTH DECLENSION

## u-Stems

<i>Masculine</i>		<i>Neuter</i>	
SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Base: frūct-		Base: corn-	
frūct <b>us</b>	frūct <b>ūs</b>	corn <b>ū</b>	corn <b>ua</b>
frūct <b>ūs</b>	frūct <b>uum</b>	corn <b>ūs</b>	corn <b>uum</b>
frūct <b>uī</b>	frūct <b>ibus</b>	corn <b>ū</b>	corn <b>ibus</b>
frūct <b>um</b>	frūct <b>ūs</b>	corn <b>ū</b>	corn <b>ua</b>
frūct <b>us</b>	frūct <b>ūs</b>	corn <b>ū</b>	corn <b>ua</b>
frūct <b>ū</b>	frūct <b>ibus</b>	corn <b>ū</b>	corn <b>ibus</b>

## FIFTH DECLENSION

## e-Stems

SINGULAR	PLURAL
Base: di-	
di ēs	di ēs
di ē	di ērum
di ēī	di ēbus
di em	di ēs
di ēs	di ēs
di ē	di ēbus

## TYPICAL ADJECTIVES

## FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION

## 1. a- and o-Stems

Base: bon-

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
bon <b>us</b>	bon <b>a</b>	bon <b>um</b>	bon <b>ī</b>	bon <b>ae</b>	bon <b>a</b>
bon <b>ī</b>	bon <b>ae</b>	bon <b>ī</b>	bon <b>ōrum</b>	bon <b>ārum</b>	bon <b>ōrum</b>
bon <b>ō</b>	bon <b>ae</b>	bon <b>ō</b>	bon <b>īs</b>	bon <b>īs</b>	bon <b>īs</b>
bon <b>um</b>	bon <b>am</b>	bon <b>um</b>	bon <b>ōs</b>	bon <b>ās</b>	bon <b>a</b>
bon <b>e</b>	bon <b>a</b>	bon <b>um</b>	bon <b>ī</b>	bon <b>ae</b>	bon <b>a</b>
bon <b>ō</b>	bon <b>ā</b>	bon <b>ō</b>	bon <b>īs</b>	bon <b>īs</b>	bon <b>īs</b>

## THIRD DECLENSION

## 2. i-Stems

Base: lev-

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
<i>M. &amp; F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M. &amp; F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
lev <b>is</b>	lev <b>e</b>	lev <b>ēs</b>	lev <b>ia</b>
lev <b>is</b>	lev <b>is</b>	lev <b>ium</b>	lev <b>ium</b>
lev <b>ī</b>	lev <b>ī</b>	lev <b>ibus</b>	lev <b>ibus</b>
lev <b>em</b>	lev <b>e</b>	lev <b>ēs (īs)</b>	lev <b>ia</b>
lev <b>is</b>	lev <b>e</b>	lev <b>ēs</b>	lev <b>ia</b>
lev <b>ī</b>	lev <b>ī</b>	lev <b>ibus</b>	lev <b>ibus</b>

## 3. CONSONANT STEMS

Base: prūdēt-

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
<i>M. &amp; F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M. &amp; F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
prūdēns	prūdēns	prūdēt <b>ēs</b>	prūdēt <b>ia</b>
prūdēt <b>is</b>	prūdēt <b>is</b>	prūdēt <b>ium</b>	prūdēt <b>ium</b>
prūdēt <b>ī</b>	prūdēt <b>ī</b>	prūdēt <b>ibus</b>	prūdēt <b>ibus</b>
prūdēt <b>em</b>	prūdēns	prūdēt <b>ēs</b>	prūdēt <b>ia</b>
prūdēns	prūdēns	prūdēt <b>ēs</b>	prūdēt <b>ia</b>
prūdēt <b>e (ī)</b>	prūdēt <b>e (ī)</b>	prūdēt <b>ibus</b>	prūdēt <b>ibus</b>

## 4. COMPARATIVES

Base: *fortior*-

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
<i>M. &amp; F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M. &amp; F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>fortior</i>	<i>fortius</i>	<i>fortiōr ēs</i>	<i>fortiōr a</i>
<i>fortiōr is</i>	<i>fortiōr is</i>	<i>fortiōr um</i>	<i>fortiōr um</i>
<i>fortiōr ī</i>	<i>fortiōr ī</i>	<i>fortiōr ibus</i>	<i>fortiōr ibus</i>
<i>fortiōr em</i>	<i>fortius</i>	<i>fortiōr ēs</i>	<i>fortiōr a</i>
<i>fortior</i>	<i>fortius</i>	<i>fortiōr ēs</i>	<i>fortiōr a</i>
<i>fortiōr e (ī)</i>	<i>fortiōr e (ī)</i>	<i>fortiōr ibus</i>	<i>fortiōr ibus</i>

## 5. IRREGULAR

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	<i>ūllus</i>	<i>ūlla</i>	<i>ūllum</i>	<i>ūllī</i>	<i>ūllae</i>	<i>ūlla</i>
Gen.	<i>ūllīus</i>	<i>ūllīus</i>	<i>ūllīus</i>	<i>ūllōrum</i>	<i>ūllārum</i>	<i>ūllōrum</i>
Dat.	<i>ūllī</i>	<i>ūllī</i>	<i>ūllī</i>	<i>ūllīs</i>	<i>ūllīs</i>	<i>ūllīs</i>
Acc.	<i>ūllum</i>	<i>ūllam</i>	<i>ūllum</i>	<i>ūllōs</i>	<i>ūllās</i>	<i>ūlla</i>
Abl.	<i>ūllō</i>	<i>ūllā</i>	<i>ūllō</i>	<i>ūllīs</i>	<i>ūllīs</i>	<i>ūllīs</i>

## PRONOUNS

## I. PERSONAL

	SINGULAR		PLURAL		
	FIRST PERSON	SECOND PERSON	THIRD PERSON		
Nom.	<i>ego, I</i>	<i>tū, thou</i>	<i>is, he</i>	<i>ēa, she</i>	<i>id, it</i>
Gen.	<i>meī</i>	<i>tuī</i>	<i>ēius</i>	<i>ēius</i>	<i>ēius</i>
Dat.	<i>mihi</i>	<i>tibi</i>	<i>eī</i>	<i>eī</i>	<i>eī</i>
Acc.	<i>mē</i>	<i>tē</i>	<i>eum</i>	<i>eam</i>	<i>id</i>
Voc.	—	<i>tū</i>	—	—	—
Abl.	<i>mē</i>	<i>tē</i>	<i>eō</i>	<i>eā</i>	<i>eō</i>

*Is* is also used as a demonstrative.

	SINGULAR		PLURAL		
	FIRST PERSON	SECOND PERSON	THIRD PERSON		
Nom.	<i>nōs</i>	<i>vōs</i>	<i>eī, iī</i>	<i>eae</i>	<i>ea</i>
Gen.	<i>nostrum</i> <i>nostrī</i>	<i>vestrum</i> <i>vestrī</i>	<i>eōrum</i>	<i>eārum</i>	<i>eōrum</i>
Dat.	<i>nōbīs</i>	<i>vōbīs</i>	<i>eīs</i>	<i>eīs</i>	<i>eīs (iīs)</i>
Acc.	<i>nōs</i>	<i>vōs</i>	<i>eōs</i>	<i>eās</i>	<i>ea</i>
Voc.	—	<i>vōs</i>	—	—	—
Abl.	<i>nōbīs</i>	<i>vōbīs</i>	<i>eīs</i>	<i>eīs</i>	<i>eīs (iīs)</i>

## 2. REFLEXIVE

	FIRST PERSON	SECOND PERSON	THIRD PERSON
Gen.	meī, <i>of myself</i>	tuī, <i>of thyself</i>	suī, <i>of himself, etc.</i>
Dat.	mihi	tibi	sibi
Acc.	mē	tē	sē, sēsē
Voc.	—	—	—
Abl.	mē	tē	sē, sēsē

## 3. POSSESSIVE

	FIRST PERSON	SECOND PERSON	THIRD PERSON
SING.	meus, a, um, <i>my</i>	tuus, a, um, <i>thy</i>	suus, a, um, <i>his, her, etc.</i>
PLU.	{ noster, nostra, } nostrum, <i>our</i>	vester, vestra, vestrum, <i>your</i>	

These are declined and used as adjectives of the first and second declension.

## 4. DEMONSTRATIVE

## SINGULAR

FIRST PERSON			SECOND PERSON			THIRD PERSON		
N. hīc	haec	hōc	iste	ista	istud	ille	illa	illud
G. hūius	hūius	hūius	istius	istius	istius	illius	illius	illius
D. huīc	huīc	huīc	istī	istī	istī	illī	illī	illī
A. hunc	hanc	hōc	istum	istam	istud	illum	illam	illud
A. hōc	hāc	hōc	istō	istā	istō	illō	illā	illō

## PLURAL

FIRST PERSON			SECOND PERSON			THIRD PERSON		
N. hī	hae	haec	istī	istae	ista	illī	illae	illa
G. hōrum	hārum	hōrum	istōrum	istārum	istōrum	illōrum	illārum	illōrum
D. hīs	hīs	hīs	istīs	istīs	istīs	illīs	illīs	illīs
A. hōs	hās	haec	istōs	istās	ista	illōs	illās	illa
A. hīs	hīs	hīs	istīs	istīs	istīs	illīs	illīs	illīs

Hic means *this* (by me); iste means *that* (by you); ille means *that* (by him).

Is, he, and idem, *the same*, are also demonstratives.

## 5. RELATIVE

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
Nom.	quī	quae	quod	quī	quae	quae
Gen.	cūius	cūius	cūius	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
Dat.	cuī	cuī	cuī	quibus	quibus	quibus
Acc.	quem	quam	quod	quōs	quās	quae
Abl.	quō	quā	quō	quibus	quibus	quibus

## 6. INTERROGATIVE

There are three Interrogative pronouns, (*a*) *quis*, *quae*, *quid*; (*b*) *quī*, *quae*, *quod*, *who*, *which*, *what*, used respectively as noun and adjective, and (*c*) *uter*, *utra*, *utrum*, *which* (of two), used both as noun and adjective. The first two are declined like *quī*, *quae*, *quod*, and the last, as an adjective of the first and second declension.

## 7. INDEFINITE

These are *quis* and *quī* generally in compounds, as, *quidam*, *quaedam*, *quiddam*, *a certain one*. They are declined like *quis* and *quī*.

## 8. INTENSIVE

*Ipse* : *myself*, *himself*, etc.

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
Nom.	ipse	ipsa	ipsum	ipsī	ipsae	ipsī
Gen.	ipsīus	ipsīus	ipsīus	ipsōrum	ipsārum	ipsōrum
Dat.	ipsī	ipsī	ipsī	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs
Acc.	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum	ipsōs	ipsās	ipsa
Abl.	ipsō	ipsā	ipsō	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs

## VERBS

*First Conjugation.* — MODEL : amō, amāre, amāvi, amātus

## ACTIVE VOICE

Stems: amā-, amāv-, amāt-

## PRESENT SYSTEM

Stem: amā-

INDICATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE

## PRESENT

SING.	{	am ō	ame m
		amā s	amē s
		ama t	ame t
PLU.	{	amā mus	amē mus
		amā tis	amē tis
		ama nt	ame nt

## PERFECT SYSTEM

Stem: amāv-

INDICATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE

## PERFECT

			TENSE SIGN -eri-
		amāv ī	amāv-eri m
		amāv istī	amāv-eri s
		amāv it	amāv-eri t
		amāv imus	amāv-eri mus
		amāv istis	amāv-eri tis
		amāv ērunt (ēre)	amāv-eri nt

## IMPERFECT

TENSE SIGN -ba- TENSE SIGN -re-

SING.	{	amā-ba m	amā-re m
		amā-bā s	amā-rē s
		amā-ba t	amā-re t
PLU.	{	amā-bā mus	amā-rē mus
		amā-bā tis	amā-rē tis
		amā-ba nt	amā-re nt

## PLUPERFECT

TENSE SIGN -era- TENSE SIGN -isse-

		amāv-era m	amāv-isse m
		amāv-era s	amāv-issē s
		amāv-era t	amāv-isse t
		amāv-era mus	amāv-issē mus
		amāv-era tis	amāv-issē tis
		amāv-era nt	amāv-isse nt

## FUTURE

TENSE SIGN -bi-, -bu-

SING.	{	amā bō
		amā-bi s
		amā-bi t
PLU.	{	amā-bi mus
		amā-bi tis
		amā-bu nt

## FUTURE PERFECT

TENSE SIGN -eri-

	amāv-er ō
	amāv-eri s
	amāv-eri t
	amāv-eri mus
	amāv-eri tis
	amāv-eri nt

## PRESENT SYSTEM

Stem: amā-

## IMPERATIVE

PRESENT FUTURE

SING.	1. —	—
	2. amā	amā tō
	3. —	amā tō
PLU.	1. —	—
	2. amā te	amā tōte
	3. —	ama ntō

## PERFECT SYSTEM

Stem: amāv-

## SUPINE SYSTEM

Stem: amāt-

## INFINITIVE

PRESENT

amā re

PERFECT

amāv isse

FUTURE

amāt ūrum esse

## PARTICIPLES

PRESENT

amā ns

FUTURE

amātūr us, a, um

GERUND

Gen.	ama ndī
Dat.	ama ndō
Acc.	ama ndum
Abl.	ama ndō

SUPINE

amāt um
amāt ū

## PASSIVE VOICE

Two stems used: amā-, amāt-

## PRESENT SYSTEM

Stem: amā-

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT

SING.	amor	amer
	amā ris	amē ris
	amā tur	amē tur
PLU.	amā mur	amē mur
	amā minī	amē minī
	ama ntur	ame ntur

## SUPINE SYSTEM

Stem: amāt-

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

PERFECT

amāt us	sum	amāt us	sim
amāt us	es	amāt us	sīs
amāt us	est	amāt us	sit
amāt ī	sumus	amāt ī	sīmus
amāt ī	estis	amāt ī	sītis
amāt ī	sunt	amāt ī	sint

## IMPERFECT

	TENSE SIGN -ba-	TENSE SIGN -re-
SING.	amā-ba r	amā-re r
	amā-bā ris	amā-rē ris
	amā-bā tur	amā-rē tur
PLU.	amā-bā mur	amā-rē mur
	amā-bā minī	amā-rē minī
	amā-ba ntur	amā-re ntur

## PLUPERFECT

amāt us eram	amāt us essem
amāt us erās	amāt us essēs
amāt us erat	amāt us esset
amāt ī erāmus	amāt ī essēmus
amāt ī erātis	amāt ī essētis
amāt ī erant	amāt ī essent

## FUTURE

TENSE SIGN -bo-, -be-, -bi-, -bu-

SING.	amā-bo r
	amā-be ris
	amā-bi tur
PLU.	amā-bi mur
	amā-bi minī
	amā-bu ntur

## FUTURE PERFECT

amāt us erō
amāt us eris
amāt us erit
amāt ī erimus
amāt ī eritis
amāt ī erint

## IMPERATIVE

	PRESENT	FUTURE
SING.	1. —	—
	2. amā re	amā tor
	3. —	amā tor
PLU.	1. —	—
	2. amā minī	—
	3. —	ama ntor

## INFINITIVES

PRESENT  
amā rīPERFECT  
amāt-us esseFUTURE  
amāt-um īrī

## PARTICIPLES

GERUNDIVE  
ama ndus, a, umPERFECT  
amāt us, a, um

*Second Conjugation.* — MODEL : moneō, -ēre, -ui, -itus

## ACTIVE VOICE

Stems: monē-, monu-, monit-

## PRESENT SYSTEM

Stem: monē-

INDICATIVE      SUBJUNCTIVE

## PRESENT

SING.	{	mone ō	mone-a m
	{	monē s	mone-ā s
	{	mone t	mone-a t
PLU.	{	monē mus	mone-ā mus
	{	monē tis	mone-ā tis
	{	mone nt	mone-a nt

## PERFECT SYSTEM

Stem: monu-

INDICATIVE      SUBJUNCTIVE

## PERFECT

TENSE SIGN -eri-

monu ī	monu-eri m
monu istī	monu-eri s
monu it	monu-eri t
monu imus	monu-eri mus
monu istis	monu-eri tis
monu ērunt (ēre)	monu-eri nt

## IMPERFECT

TENSE SIGN -ba-

TENSE SIGN -re-

SING.	{	monē-ba m	monē-re m
	{	monē-bā s	monē-rē s
	{	monē-ba t	monē-re t
PLU.	{	monē-bā mus	monē-rē mus
	{	monē-bā tis	monē-rē tis
	{	monē-ba nt	monē-re nt

## PLUPERFECT

TENSE SIGN -era-

TENSE SIGN -isse-

monu-era m	monu-isse m
monu-erā s	monu-issē s
monu-era t	monu-isse t
monu-erā mus	monu-issē mus
monu-erā tis	monu-issē tis
monu-era nt	monu-isse nt

## FUTURE

TENSE SIGN -bi-, -bo-, -bu-

SING.	{	monē-b ō
	{	monē-bi s
	{	monē-bi t

PLU.	{	monē-bi mus
	{	monē-bi tis
	{	monē-bu nt

## FUTURE PERFECT

TENSE SIGN -eri-

monu-er ō
monu-eri s
monu-eri t

monu-eri mus
monu-eri tis
monu-eri nt

**PRESENT SYSTEM**Stem: **monē-****PERFECT SYSTEM**Stem: **monu-****SUPINE SYSTEM**Stem: **monit-****IMPERATIVE****PRESENT****FUTURE**

SING.	1. —	—
	2. monē	monē tō
	3. —	monē tō
PLU.	1. —	—
	2. monē te	monē tōte
	3. —	mone ntō

**INFINITIVE****PRESENT****PERFECT****FUTURE**

monē re

monu isse

monit ūrum esse

**PARTICIPLES****PRESENT****FUTURE**

monē ns

monit ūrus, a, um

**GERUND.****SUPINE**

Gen.	mone ndī
Dat.	mone ndō
Acc.	mone ndum
Abl.	mone ndō

monit um  
monit ū

**PASSIVE VOICE**Two Stems used: **monē-, monit-****PRESENT SYSTEM****SUPINE SYSTEM**Stem: **monē-**Stem: **monit-****INDICATIVE****SUBJUNCTIVE****INDICATIVE****SUBJUNCTIVE****PRESENT****PERFECT**

SING.	mone or	mone-a r	monit us sum	monit us sim
	monē ris	mone-ā ris	monit us es	monit us sīs
	monē tur	mone-ā tur	monit us est	monit us sit
PLU.	monē mur	mone-ā mur	monit ī sumus	monit ī sīmus
	monē minī	mone-ā minī	monit ī estis	monit ī sītis
	mone ntur	mone-a ntur	monit ī sunt	monit ī sint

## IMPERFECT

## PLUPERFECT

	TENSE SIGN -ba-	TENSE SIGN -re-		
SING.	monē-ba r	monē-re r	monit us eram	monit us essem
	monē-bā ris	monē-rē ris	monit us erās	monit us essēs
	monē-bā tur	monē-rē tur	monit us erat	monit us esset
PLU.	monē-bā mur	monē-rē mur	monit ī erāmus	monit ī essēmus.
	monē-bā minī	monē-rē minī	monit ī erātis	monit ī essētis
	monē-ba ntur	monē-re ntur	monit ī erant	monit ī essent

## FUTURE

## FUTURE PERFECT

TENSE SIGN -bo-, -be-, -bi-, -bu-

SING.	monē-bo r	monit us erō
	monē-be ris	monit us eris
	monē-bi tur	monit us erit
PLU.	monē-bi mur	monit ī erimus
	monē-bi minī	monit ī eritis
	monē-bu ntur	monit ī erunt

## IMPERATIVE

	PRESENT	FUTURE
SING.	1. —	—
	2. monē re	monē tor
	3. —	monē tor
PLU.	1. —	—
	2. monē minī	—
	3. —	mone ntor

## INFINITIVE

## PRESENT

monē rī

## PERFECT

monit us esse

## FUTURE

monit um īrī

## PARTICIPLES

## GERUNDIVE

mone ndus, a, um

## PERFECT

monit us, a, um

*Third Conjugation.* — MODEL : *regō, -ere, rēxī, rēctus*

## ACTIVE VOICE

Stems: *reg-* with changeable vowel, *rēx-*, *rēct-*

## PRESENT SYSTEM

Stem: *reg-* with changeable vowel

## INDICATIVE

## SUBJUNCTIVE

## PRESENT

SING.	{	reg ō	rega m
		regi s	regā s
		regi t	rega t
PLU.	{	regi mus	regā mus
		regi tis	regā tis
		regu nt	rega nt

## PERFECT SYSTEM

Stem: *rēx-*

## INDICATIVE

## SUBJUNCTIVE

## PERFECT

## TENSE SIGN -eri-

rēx ī	rēx-eri m
rēx istī	rēx-eri s
rēx it	rēx-eri t
rēx imus	rēx-eri mus
rēx istis	rēx-eri tis
rēx ērunt (ēre)	rēx-eri nt

## IMPERFECT

## TENSE SIGN -ba-

## TENSE SIGN -re-

SING.	{	regē-ba m	rege-re m
		regē-bā s	rege-rē s
		regē-ba t	rege-re t
PLU.	{	regē-bā mus	rege-rē mus
		regē-bā tis	rege-rē tis
		regē-ba nt	rege-re nt

## PLUPERFECT

## TENSE SIGN -era-

## TENSE SIGN -isse-

rēx-era m	rēx-isse m
rēx-erā s	rēx-issē s
rēx-era t	rēx-isse t
rēx-erā mus	rēx-issē mus
rēx-erā tis	rēx-issē tis
rēx-era nt	rēx-isse nt

## FUTURE

SING.	{	rega m
		regē s
		rege t
PLU.	{	regē mus
		regē tis
		rege nt

## FUTURE PERFECT

## TENSE SIGN -eri-

rēx-er ō
rēx-eri s
rēx-eri t
rēx-eri mus
rēx-eri tis
rēx-eri nt

## PRESENT SYSTEM

## PERFECT SYSTEM

## SUPINE SYSTEM

Stem: **reg-**Stem: **rēx-**Stem: **rēct-**

## IMPERATIVE

## PRESENT

## FUTURE

SING.	1. —	—
	2. rege	regi tō
	3. —	regi tō
PLU.	1. —	—
	2. regi-te	regi tōte
	3. —	regu ntō

## INFINITIVES

## PRESENT

## PERFECT

## FUTURE

rege re

rēx isse

rēct ūrum esse

## PARTICIPLES

## PRESENT

## FUTURE

regē ns

rēctūr us, a, um

## GERUND

## SUPINE

Gen. rege ndī  
 Dat. rege ndō  
 Acc. rege ndum  
 Abl. rege ndō

rēct um  
 rēct ū

## PASSIVE VOICE

Two stems used: **rege-**, **rēct-**

## PRESENT SYSTEM

## SUPINE SYSTEM

Stem: **reg-** with changeable vowelStem: **rēct-**

## INDICATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE

## INDICATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE

## PRESENT

## PERFECT

SING.	rego r	rega r
	rege ris	regā ris
	regi tur	regā tur
PLU.	regi mur	regā mur
	regi minī	regā minī
	regu ntur	regu ntur

rēct us sum	rēct us sim
rēct us es	rēct us sis
rēct us est	rēct us sit
rēct ī sumus	rēct ī simus
rēct ī estis	rēct ī sitis
rēct ī sunt	rēct ī sint

## IMPERFECT

## PLUPERFECT

	TENSE SIGN -ba-	TENSE SIGN -re-		
SING.	{ regē-ba r	rege-re r	rēct us eram	rēct us essem
	{ regē-bā ris	rege-rē ris	rēct us erās	rēct us essēs
	{ regē-bā tur	rege-rē tur	rēct us erat	rēct us esset
PLU.	{ regē-bā mur	rege-rē mur	rēct ī erāmus	rēct ī essēmus
	{ regē-bā minī	rege-rē minī	rēct ī erātis	rēct ī essētis
	{ regē-ba ntur	rege-re ntur	rēct ī erant	rēct ī essent

## FUTURE

## FUTURE PERFECT

SING.	{ rega-r	rēct us erō
	{ regē-ris (re)	rēct us eris
	{ regē-tur	rēct us erit
PLU.	{ regē-mur	rēct ī erimus
	{ regē-minī	rēct ī eritis
	{ regē-ntur	rēct ī erint

## IMPERATIVE

	PRÉSENT	FUTURE
SING.	{ 1. —	—
	{ 2. rege re	regi tor
	{ 3. —	regi tor
PLU.	{ 1. —	—
	{ 2. regi minī	—
	{ 3. —	regu-ntor

## INFINITIVES

## PRESENT

reg ī

## PERFECT

rēct us esse

## FUTURE

rēct um irī

## PARTICIPLES

## GERUNDIVE

rege ndus, a, um

## PERFECT

rēct us, a, um

*Fourth Conjugation.* — MODEL : audiō, -ire, -ivī, -itus

## ACTIVE VOICE

Stems : audī-, audīv-, audīt-

## PRESENT SYSTEM

Stem : audī-

INDICATIVE      SUBJUNCTIVE

## PRESENT

SING.	{	audi ō	audi-a m
		audi s	audi-ā s
		audi t	audi-a t
PLU.	{	audī mus	audi-ā mus
		audī tis	audi-ā tis
		audi-u nt	audi-a nt

## PERFECT SYSTEM

Stem : audīv-

INDICATIVE      SUBJUNCTIVE

## PERFECT

		TENSE SIGN -eri-	
SING.	{	audīv ī	audīv-eri m
		audīv isti	audīv-eri s
		audīv it	audīv-eri t
PLU.	{	audīv imus	audīv-eri mus
		audīv istis	audīv-eri tis
		audīv ērunt (ēre)	audīv-eri nt

## IMPERFECT

TENSE SIGN -ba-

TENSE SIGN -re-

SING.	{	audi-ē ba m	audī-re m
		audi-ē bā s	audī-rē s
		audi-ē ba t	audī-re t
PLU.	{	audi-ē bā mus	audī-rē mus
		audi-ē bā tis	audī-rē tis
		audi-ē ba nt	audī-re nt

## PLUPERFECT

TENSE SIGN -erā-

TENSE SIGN -isse-

SING.	{	audīv-erā m	audīv-isse m
		audīv-erā s	audīv-essē s
		audīv-erā t	audīv-esse t
PLU.	{	audīv-erā mus	audīv-issē mus
		audīv-erā tis	audīv-issē tis
		audīv-erā nt	audīv-isse nt

## FUTURE

SING.	{	audi-a m
		audi-ē s
		audi-e t

PLU.	{	audi-ē mus
		audi-ē tis
		audi-e nt

## FUTURE PERFECT

TENSE SIGN -eri-

audīv-er ō
audīv-eri s
audīv-eri t
audīv-eri mus
audīv-eri tis
audīv-eri nt

**PRESENT SYSTEM**

Stem: audi-

**PERFECT SYSTEM**

Stem: audīv-

**SUPINE SYSTEM**

Stem: audīt-

**IMPERATIVE****PRESENT****FUTURE**

SING.	1. —	—
	2. audī	audī tō
	3. —	audī tō
PLU.	1. —	—
	2. audī te	audī tōte
	3. —	audī untō

**INFINITIVES****PRESENT**

audī re

**PERFECT**

audīv isse

**FUTURE**

audīt ūrum esse

**PARTICIPLES****PRESENT**

audī ēns

**FUTURE**

audīt ūrus, a, um

**GERUND**

Gen.	audi-e ndī
Dat.	audi-e ndō
Acc.	audi-e ndum
Abl.	audi-e ndō

**SUPINE**

audīt um
audīt ū

**PASSIVE VOICE**

Two stems used: audi-, audīt-

**PRESENT SYSTEM**

Stem: audī-

**SUPINE SYSTEM**

Stem: audīt-

**INDICATIVE****SUBJUNCTIVE****INDICATIVE****SUBJUNCTIVE****PRESENT****PERFECT**

SING.	audi-o r	audi-a r	audīt us sum	audīt us sim
	audī ris	audi-ā ris	audīt us es	audīt us sis
	audī tur	audi-ā tur	audīt us est	audīt us sit
PLU.	audī mur	audi-ā mur	audīt ī sumus	audīt ī simus
	audī minī	audi-ā minī	audīt ī estis	audīt ī sitis
	audi-u ntur	audi-a ntur	audīt ī sunt	audīt ī sint

## IMPERFECT

## PLUPERFECT

	TENSE SIGN -ba-	TENSE SIGN -re-		
SING.	audi-ē-ba r	audī-re r	audīt us eram	audīt us essem
	audi-ē-bā ris	audī-rē ris	audīt us erās	audīt us essēs
	audi-ē-bā tur	audī-rē tur	audīt us erat	audīt us esset
PLU.	audi-ē-bā mur	audī-rē mur	audīt ī erāmus	audīt ī essēmus
	audi-ē-bā minī	audī-rē minī	audīt ī erātis	audīt ī essētis
	audi-ē-ba ntur	audī-re ntur	audīt ī erant	audīt ī essent

## FUTURE

## FUTURE PERFECT

SING.	audi-a r	audīt us erō
	audi-ē ris	audīt us eris
	audi-ē tur	audīt us erit
PLU.	audi-ē mur	audīt ī erimus
	audi-ē minī	audīt ī eritis
	audi-e ntur	audīt ī erunt

## IMPERATIVE

## PRESENT

## FUTURE

SING.	1. —	—
	2. audī re	audī tor
	3. —	audī tor
PLU.	1. —	—
	2. audī minī	—
	3. —	audi untor

## INFINITIVES

## PRESENT

## PERFECT

audī rī

audīt us esse

## FUTURE

audīt um īrī

## PARTICIPLES

## GERUNDIVE

audi-e ndus, a, um

## PERFECT

audīt us, a, um

## DEPONENT VERBS

(PASSIVE IN FORM AND ACTIVE IN MEANING)

	<i>1st Conjugation</i>	<i>2d Conjugation</i>	<i>3d Conjugation</i>	<i>4th Conjugation</i>
	mīror, mīrārī, mīrātus sum	vereor, verērī, veritus sum	sequor, sequī, secūtus sum	mentior, mentīrī, mentītus sum
INDICATIVE				
PRES.	mīror	vereor	sequor	mentior
IMPERF.	mīrābar	verēbar	sequēbar	mentiēbar
FUT.	mīrābor	verēbor	sequar	mentiar
PERF.	mīrātus sum	veritus sum	secūtus sum	mentītus sum
PLUP.	mīrātus eram	veritus eram	secūtus eram	mentītus eram
FUT. P.	mīrātus erō	veritus erō	secūtus erō	mentītus erō
SUBJUNCTIVE				
PRES.	mīrer	verear	sequar	mentiar
IMPERF.	mīrārer	verērer	sequerer	mentīrer
PERF.	mīrātus sim	veritus sim	secūtus sim	mentītus sim
PLUP.	mīrātus essem	veritus essem	secūtus essem	mentītus essem
IMPERATIVE				
PRES.	mīrāre	verēre	sequere	mentīre
FUT.	mīrātor	verētor	sequitor	mentītor
INFINITIVE				
PRES.	mīrārī	verērī	sequī	mentīrī
PERF.	mīrātus esse	veritus esse	secūtus esse	mentītus esse
FUT.	mīrātūrum esse	veritūrum esse	secūtūrum esse	mentītūrum esse
PARTICIPLES				
PRES.	mīrāns	verēns	sequēns	mentiēns
PERF.	mīrātus	veritus	secūtus	mentītus
FUT.	mīrātūrus	veritūrus	secūtūrus	mentītūrus
GER.	mīrandus	verendus	sequendus	mentiendus
GERUND AND SUPINES				
GER.	mīrandī	verendī	sequendī	mentiendī
SUP.	mīrātum	veritum	secūtum	mentitum
SUP.	mīrātū	veritū	secūtū	mentītū

## IRREGULAR VERBS

sum, esse, fui

possum, posse, potui

eō, ire, ivi, itum

## INDICATIVE

## PRESENT

sum

possum

eō

es

potes

īs

est

potest

it

sumus

possumus

īmus

estis

potestis

ītis

sunt

possunt

eunt

## IMPERFECT

eram

poteram

ībam

erās

poterās

ībās

erat

poterat

ībat

erāmus

poterāmus

ībāmus

erātis

poterātis

ībātis

erant

poterant

ībant

## FUTURE

erō

poterō

ībō

eris

poteris

ībis

erit

poterit

ībit

erimus

poterimus

ībimus

eritis

poteritis

ībitis

erunt

poterunt

ībunt

## PERFECT

fui

potui

ī(v)ī

fuisti

potuisti

ī(v)istī

fuit

potuit

ī(v)it

fuimus

potuimus

ī(v)imus

fuistis

potuistis

ī(v)istis

fuērunt (ēre)

potuērunt

ī(v)ērunt

## PLUPERFECT

fueram	potueram	īveram
fuerās	potuerās	īverās
fuerat	potuerat	īverat
fuerāmus	potuerāmus	īverāmus
fuerātis	potuerātis	īverātis
fuerant	potuerant	īverant

## FUTURE PERFECT

fuerō	potuerō	īverō
fueris	potueris	īveris
fuerit	potuerit	īverit
fuerimus	potuerimus	īverimus
fueritis	potueritis	īveritis
fuerint	potuerint	īverint

## SUBJUNCTIVE

## PRESENT

sim	possim	eam
sīs	possīs	eās
sit	possit	eat
sīmus	possīmus	eāmus
sītis	possītis	eātis
sint	possint	eant

## IMPERFECT

essem	possem	īrem
essēs	possēs	īrēs
esset	posset	īret
essēmus	possēmus	īrēmus
essētis	possētis	īrētis
essent	possent	īrent

## PERFECT

fuerim	potuerim	īverim
fueris	potueris	īveris
fuerit	potuerit	īverit
fuerimus	potuerimus	īverimus
fueritis	potueritis	īveritis
fuerint	potuerint	īverint

## PLUPERFECT

fuissem	potuissem	īvissem
fuissēs	potissēs	īvissēs
fuisset	potuisset	īvisset
fuissēmus	potuissēmus	īvissēmus
fuissētis	potuissētis	īvissētis
fuissent	potuissent	īvissent

## IMPERATIVE

## PRESENT

es	—	ī
este	—	īte

## FUTURE

estō	—	itō
estō	—	itō
estōte	—	itōte
suntō	—	euntō

## INFINITIVE

## PRESENT

esse	posse	īre
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## PERFECT

fuisse	potuisse	īvisse
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## FUTURE

futūrus esse (fore)	—	itūrus esse
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## PARTICIPLE

## PRESENT

—	potēns	īēns
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## FUTURE

futūrus	—	itūrus
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## GERUND

—	—	eundī
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## SUPINE

—	—	itum, itū
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IRREGULAR VERBS (*Continued*)

ACTIVE	PASSIVE	SEMI-DEPONENT
ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus	feror, ferri, lātus sum	fiō, fieri, factus sum
INDICATIVE		
PRESENT		
ferō	feror	fiō
fers	ferris	fīs
fert	fertur	fit
ferimus	ferimur	fīmus
fertis	feriminī	fītis
ferunt	feruntur	fiunt
IMPERFECT		
ferēbam	ferēbar	fiēbam
ferēbās	ferēbāris	fiēbas
ferēbat	ferēbātur	fiēbat
ferēbāmus	ferēbāmur	fiēbāmus
ferēbātis	ferēbāminī	fiēbātis
ferēbant	ferēbantur	fiēbant
FUTURE		
feram	ferar	fiam
ferēs	ferēris	fiēs
feret	ferētur	fiet
ferēmus	ferēmur	fiēmus
ferētis	ferēminī	fiētis
ferent	ferentur	fient
PERFECT		
tulī	lātus sum	factus sum
tulistī	lātus es	factus es
tulit	lātus est	factus est
tulimus	lātī sumus	factī sumus
tulistis	lātī estis	factī estis
tulērunt (ēre)	lātī sunt	factī sunt

## PLUPERFECT

tuleram	lātus eram	factus eram
tulerās	lātus erās	factus erās
tulerat	lātus erat	factus erat
tulerāmus	lāti erāmus	factī erāmus
tulerātis	lāti erātis	factī erātis
tulerant	lāti erant	factī erant

## FUTURE PERFECT

tulerō	lātus erō	factus erō
tuleris	lātus eris	factus eris
tulerit	lātus erit	factus erit
tulerimus	lāti erimus	factī erimus
tuleritis	lāti eritis	factī eritis
tulerint	lāti erunt	factī erunt

## SUBJUNCTIVE

## PRESENT

feram	ferar	fiam
ferās	ferāris	fiās
ferat	ferātur	fiat
ferāmus	ferāmur	fiāmus
ferātis	ferāmini	fiātis
ferant	ferantur	fiant

## IMPERFECT

ferrem	ferrer	fierem
ferrēs	ferrēris	fierēs
ferret	ferrētur	fieret
ferrēmus	ferrēmur	fierēmus
ferrētis	ferrēmini	fierētis
ferrent	ferrentur	fierent

## PERFECT

tulerim	lātus sim	factus sim
tuleris	lātus sis	factus sis
tulerit	lātus sit	factus sit
tulerimus	lāti simus	factī simus
tuleritis	lāti sitis	factī sitis
tulerint	lāti sint	factī sint

## PLUPERFECT

tulisse <del>m</del>	lātus essem	factus essem
tulissēs	lātus essēs	factus essēs
tulisset	lātus esset	factus esset
tulissēmus	lāti essēmus	factī essēmus
tulissētis	lāti essētis	factī essētis
tulissent	lāti essent	factī essent

## IMPERATIVE

## PRESENT

fer	ferre	fī
ferte	ferimini	fīte

## FUTURE

fertō	fertor	fītō
fertō	fertor	fītō
fertōte	—	fītōte
feruntō	feruntor	fiuntō

## INFINITIVES

## PRESENT

ferre	ferri	fieri
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## PERFECT

tulisse	lātus esse	factus esse
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## FUTURE

lātūrus esse	lātum iri	factum iri
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## PARTICIPLES

## PRESENT

ferēns	—	—
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## PERFECT

—	lātus	factus
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## GERUND AND GERUNDIVE

ferendī	ferendus	faciendus
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## SUPINES

lātum, -ū

## TEXT OF THE FIRST THIRTY CHAPTERS

1. Gallia est omnis dīvisa in partēs trēs, quārum ūnam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquītānī, tertiam, quī ipsōrum linguā Celtae, nostrā Gallī appellantur. Hī omnēs linguā, institūtis, lēgibus inter sē differunt. Gallōs ab Aquītānīs Garumna flūmen, ā Belgīs Mātrona et Sēquana dīvidit. Hōrum omnium fortissimī sunt Belgae, proptereā quod ā cultū atque hūmānitāte prōvinciae longissimē absunt, minimēque ad eōs mercātōrēs saepe commeant atque ea quae ad effēminandōs animōs pertinent important, proximīque sunt Germānīs, quī trāns Rhēnum incolunt, quibuscum continenter bellum gerunt. Quā dē causā Helvētiī quoque reliquōs Gallōs virtūte praecēdunt, quod ferē cotidiānīs proeliīs cum Germānīs contendunt, cum aut suīs fīnibus eōs prohibent, aut ipsī in eōrum fīnibus bellum gerunt. Eōrum ūna pars, quam Gallōs obtinēre dictum est, initium capit ā flūmine Rhodanō; continētur Garumnā flūmine, Ōceanō, fīnibus Belgārum; attingit etiam ab Sēquanīs et Helvētiīs flūmen Rhēnum; vergit ad septentriōnēs. Belgae ab extrēmīs Galliae fīnibus oriuntur; pertinent ad inferiōrem partem flūminis

Rhēnī; spectant in septentriōnēs et orientem sōlem. Aquītānia ā Garumnā flūmine ad Pŷrēnaeōs montēs et ad eam partem Oceanī quae est ad Hispāniam pertinet; spectat inter occāsum sōlis et septentriōnēs.

2. Apud Helvētiōs longē nōbilissimus et dītissimus fuit Orgetorīx. Is M. Messālā et M. Pisōne cōsulibus rēgnī cupiditāte inductus coniūrātiōnem nōbilitātis fēcit et cīvitātī persuāsit ut dē fīnibus suis cum omnibus cōpiīs exīrent: perfacile esse, cum virtūte omnibus praestārent, tōtīus Galliae impēriō potīrī. Id hōc facilius eīs persuāsit, quōd undique locī nātūrā Helvētiī continentur: ūnā ex parte flūmine Rhēnō, lātissimō atque altissimō, quī agrum Helvētium ā Germānīs dīvidit; alterā ex parte monte Iūrā altissimō, quī est inter Sēquanōs et Helvētiōs; tertiā lacū Lemannō et flūmine Rhodanō, quī prōvinciam nostram ab Helvētiīs dīvidit. Hīs rēbus fiēbat ut et minus lātē vagārentur, et minus facile fīnitimīs bellum īferre possent; quā ex parte hominēs bellandī cupidī māgnō dolōre adficiēbantur. Prō multitūdine autem hominum et prō glōriā bellī atque fortitudinis angustōs sē finēs habēre arbitrābantur, quī in longitudinem mīlia passuum CCXL, in lātitudinem CLXXX patēbant.

3. Hīs rēbus adductī et auctōritāte Orgetorīgis permōtī cōstituērunt ea quae ad proficīscendum pertīnērent comparāre, iūmentōrum et carrōrum quam māximum numerum coēmere, sēmentēs quam māxi-

mās facere, ut in itinere cōpia frūmentī suppeteret, cum proximīs cīvitatibus pācem et amīcitiam cōnfīrmāre. Ad eās rēs cōnficiendās biennium sibi satis esse dūxērunt: in tertium annum profectiōnem lēge cōnfīrmant. Ad eās rēs cōnficiendās Orgetorīx dēligitur. Is sibi lēgātiōnem ad cīvitatēs suscēpit. In eō itinere persuādet Casticō, Catamantāloedis filiō, Sēquanō, cūius pater rēgnū in Sēquanīs multōs annōs obtinuerat et ā senātū populī Rōmānī amīcus appellātus erat, ut rēgnū in cīvitatē suā occupāret, quod pater ante habuerat; itemque Dumnorīgī Haeduō, frātrī Dīviciācī, quī eō tempore prīncipātum in cīvitatē obtinēbat ac māximē plēbī acceptus erat, ut idem cōnārētur persuādet eīque filiā suā in mātīmōnium dat. Perfacile factū esse illīs probat cōnāta perficere, proptereā quod ipse suae cīvitatīs imperiū obtentūrus esset: nōn esse dubium quīn tōtīus Galliae plūrimū Helvētiī possent; sē suīs cōpiīs suōque exercitū illīs rēgna conciliātūrum cōnfīrmat. Hāc ōrātiōne adductī inter sē fidem et iūsiūrandum dant et rēgnō occupātō per trēs potentissimōs ac firmissimōs populōs tōtīus Galliae sēsē potīrī posse spērānt.

4. Ea rēs est Helvētiīs per indicium ēnūntiāta. Mōribus suīs Orgetorīgē ex vīculīs causam dīcere coēgērunt; damnātum poenā sequī oportēbat ut īgnī cremārētur. Diē cōstitutā causae dictiōnis Orgetorīx ad iūdicium omnem suā familiā, ad hominū mīlia decem, undique coēgit et omnēs

clientēs obaerātōsque suōs, quōrum māgnūm numerum habēbat, eōdem condūxit: per eōs, nē causam dīceret, sē ēripuit. Cum cīvītās ob eam rem incitāta armīs iūs suum exsequī cōnārētur multitudinemque hominum ex agrīs magistrātūs cōgerent, Orgetorīx mortuus est; neque abest suspīciō, ut Helvētiī arbitrantur, quīn ipse sibi mortem cōnscīverit.

5. Post ēius mortem nihilō minus Helvētiī id quod cōstituerant facere cōnantur, ut ē finibus suīs exeant. Ubi iam sē ad eam rem parātōs esse arbitrātī sunt, oppida sua omnia, numerō ad duodecim, vīcōs ad quadringentōs, reliqua prīvāta aedificia incendunt, frūmentum omne, praeterquam quod sēcum portātūrī erant, combūrunt, ut domum reditiōnis spē sublātā parātiōrēs ad omnia perīcula subeunda essent, trium mēnsūm molita cibāria sibi quemque domō efferre iubent. Persuādent Rauricīs et Tulingīs et Latobrigīs finitimīs utī eōdem ūsī cōnsiliō oppidīs suīs vīcīsque exūstīs ūnā cum iīs proficiantur, Boiōsque, quī trāns Rhēnum incoluerant et in agrum Nōricum trānsierant Nōrēiamque oppūgnārant, receptōs ad sē sociōs sibi ascīscunt.

6. Erant omnīnō itinera duō, quibus itineribus domō exīre possent: ūnum per Sēquanōs, angustum et difficile, inter montem Iūram et flūmen Rhodanum, vix quā singulī carrī dūcerentur; mōns autem altissimus impendēbat, ut facile perpaucī prohibēre possent: alterum per prōvinciam nostram, multō facilius atque expeditius, proptereā quod inter finēs Helvē-

tiōrum et Allobrogum, quī nūper pācātī erant, Rhodanus fluit isque nōnnūllīs locīs vadō trānsitur. Extrēmum oppidum Allobrogum est proximumque Helvētiōrum fīnibus Genava. Ex eō oppidō pōns ad Helvētiōs pertinet. Allobrogibus sēsē vel persuāsūrōs, quod nōndum bonō animō in populum Rōmānum vidērentur, exīstimābant, vel vī coāctūrōs ut per suōs fīnēs eōs īre paterentūr. Omnibus rēbus ad profectiōnem comparātīs diem dīcunt, quā diē ad rīpam Rhodanī omnēs conveniant. Is diēs erat a. d. V. Kal. Apr. L. Pisōne, A. Gabiniō cōsulibus.

7. Caesarī cum id nūntiātum esset, eōs per prōvinciam nostram iter facere cōnārī, mātūrat ab urbe proficīscī et quam māximīs potest itineribus in Galliam ulteriōrem contendit et ad Genavam pervēnit. Prōvinciae tōtī quam māximum potest mīlitum numerum imperat (erat omnīnō in Galliā ulteriōre legiō ūna) pontem quī erat ad Genavam iubet rescindī. Ubi dē ēius adventū Helvētiī certiōrēs factī sunt, lēgātōs ad eum mittunt nōbilissimōs cīvitātis, cūius lēgātiōnis Nammēius et Verucloetius prīncipem locum obtinēbant, quī dīcerent sibi esse in animō sine ūllō maleficiō iter per prōvinciam facere, proptereā quod aliud iter habērent nūllum: rogāre ut ēius voluntāte id sibi facere liceat. Caesar, quod memoriā tenēbat L. Cassium cōsulem occīsum exercitumque ēius ab Helvētiīs pulsum et sub iugum missum, concēdendum nōn putābat; neque hominēs inimicō animō datā facultāte per prōvinciam itineris

faciundī temperātūrōs ab iniūriā et maleficiō exīstīmābat. Tamen, ut spatium intercēdere posset, dum mīlitēs quōs imperāverat convenīrent, lēgātīs respondit diem sē ad dēliberandum sūmptūrum: sī quid vellent, ad Īdūs Apr. reverterentur.

8. Intereā eā legiōne quam sēcum habēbat mīlitibusque quī ex prōvinciā convēnerant ā lacū Lemannō, quī in flūmen Rhodanum īnfluit, ad montem Iūram, quī finēs Sēquanōrum ab Helvētiīs dīvidit, mīlia passuum decem novem mūrū in altitūdinem pedum sēdecim fossamque perdūcit. Eō opere perfectō praesidia dispōnit, castella commūnit, quō facilius, sī sē invītō trānsīre cōnārentur, prohibēre possit. Ubi ea diēs quam cōstituerat cum lēgātīs vēnit, et lēgātī ad eum revertērunt, negat sē mōre et exemplō populī Rōmānī posse iter ūllī per prōvinciam dare et, sī vim facere cōnentur, prohibītūrum ostendit. Helvētiī eā spē dēiectī nāvibus iūctīs ratibusque complūribus factīs, aliī vadīs Rhodanī, quā minima altitūdō flūminis erat, nōnnumquam interdiū, saepius noctū, si perrumpere possent cōnātī, operis mūnitiōne et mīlitum concursū et tēlīs repulsī hōc cōnātū dēstitērunt.

9. Relinquēbātur ūna per Sēquanōs via, quā Sēquanīs invītīs propter angustiās īre nōn poterant. Hīs cum suā sponte persuādere nōn possent, lēgātōs ad Dumnorīgem Haeduum mittunt, ut eō dēprecātōre ā Sēquanīs impetrārent. Dumnorīx grātiā et largitiōne apud Sēquanōs plūrimum poterat et Helvētiīs

erat amīcus, quod ex eā cīvitāte Orgetorīgis fīliam in mātrimōnium dūxerat, et cupiditatē rēgnī adductus novīs rēbus studēbat et quam plūrimās cīvitātēs suō beneficiō habēre obstrīctās volēbat. Itaque rem suscipit et ā Sēquanīs impetrat ut per finēs suōs Helvētiōs ire patiantur, obsidēsque utī inter sēsē dent perficit: Sēquanī, nē itinere Helvētiōs prohibeant, Helvētiī, ut sine maleficiō et iniuriā trāseant.

10. Caesarī renūntiātur Helvētiīs esse in animō per agrum Sēquanōrum et Haeduōrum iter in Santonum finēs facere, quī nōn longē ā Tolōsātium finibus absunt, quae cīvitās est in prōvinciā. Id sī fieret, intellegēbat māgnō cum periculō prōvinciae futūrum ut hominēs bellicōsōs, populī Rōmānī inimicōs, locīs patentibus māximēque frūmentāriīs finitimōs habēret. Ob eās causās eī mūnitiōnī quam fēcerat T. Labiēnum lēgātum praefēcit, ipse in Italiam māgnīs itineribus contendit duāsque ibi legiōnēs cōnscribit et trēs, quae circum Aquilēiam hiemābant, ex hibernīs ēdūcit et, quā proximum iter in ulteriōrem Galliam per Alpēs erat, cum hīs quīnque legiōnibus ire contendit. Ibi Ceutrōnēs et Grāiocelī et Caturīgēs locīs superiōribus occupātīs itinere exercitum prohibēre cōnantur. Complūribus hīs proeliīs pulsīs ab Ōcelō, quod est citeriōris prōvinciae extrēmum, in finēs Vocontiōrum ulteriōris prōvinciae diē septimō pervēnit; inde in Allobrogum finēs, ab Allobrogibus in Segūsiāvōs exercitum dūcit. Hī sunt extrā provinciam trāns Rhodanum primī.

11. Helvētiī iam per angustiās et finēs Sēquanōrum suās cōpiās trādūxerant et in Haeduōrum finēs pervēnerant eōrumque agrōs populābantur. Haeduī, cum sē suaque ab iīs dēfendere nōn possent, lēgātōs ad Caesarem mittunt rogātum auxilium : ita sē omnī tempore dē populō Rōmānō meritōs esse, ut paene in cōspectū exercitūs nostrī agrī vāstārī, liberī eōrum in servitūtem abdūcī, oppida expūgnārī nōn dēbuerint. Eōdem tempore Haeduī Ambarri, necessariī et cōnsanguineī Haeduōrum, Caesarem certiōrem faciunt sēsē dēpopulātīs agrīs nōn facile ab oppidīs vim hostium prohibēre. Item Allobrogēs, quī trāns Rhodanum vīcōs possessiōnēsque habēbant, fugā sē ad Caesarem recipiunt et dēmōstrant sibi praeter agrī solum nihil esse reliquī. Quibus rēbus adductus Caesar nōn expectandum sibi statuit, dum omnibus fortūnīs sociōrum cōsūptīs in Santonēs Helvētiī pervenīrent.

12. Flūmen est Arar, quod per finēs Haeduōrum et Sēquanōrum in Rhodanum influit incrēdibilī lēnitātē, ita ut oculīs in utram partem fluat iūdicārī nōn possit. Id Helvētiī ratibus ac lintribus iūctīs trānsībant. Ubi per explōrātōrēs Caesar certior factus est trēs iam cōpiārum partēs Helvētiōs id flūmen trādūxisse, quārtam ferē partem citrā flūmen Ararim reliquam esse, dē tertiā vigiliā cum legiōnibus tribus ē castrīs profectus ad eam partem pervēnit quae nōndum flūmen trānsierat. Eōs impedītōs et inopīnantēs aggressus māgnam eōrum partem

concīdit: reliquī fugae sēsē mandārunt atque in proximās silvās abdidērunt. Is pāgus appellābātur Tigurīnus; nam omnis cīvītās Helvētia in quattuor pāgōs dīvīsa est. Hīc pāgus ūnus, cum domō exīssset patrum nostrōrum memoriā, L. Cassium cōsulem interfēcerat et ēius exercitum sub iugum mīserat. Ita sīve cāsū sīve cōnsiliō deōrum immortalīum, quae pars cīvītātis Helvētiaē īnsīgnem calamitātem populō Rōmānō intulerat, ea prīnceps poēnas persolvit. Quā in rē Caesar nōn solum publicās, sed etiam prīvātās iniūriās ultus est, quod ēius socerī L. Pisōnis avum, L. Pisōnem lēgātum, Tigurīnī eōdem proeliō quō Cassium interfēcerant.

13. Hōc proeliō factō, reliquās cōpiās Helvētiōrum ut cōsequī posset, pontem in Arare faciundum cūrat atque ita exercitum trādūcit. Helvētiī repentinō ēius adventū commōtī cum id, quod ipsī diēbus vīgintī aegerrimē cōnfēcerant, ut flūmen trānsīrent, ūnō illum diē fēcisse intellegerent, lēgātōs ad eum mittunt; cūius lēgātiōnis Dīvicō prīnceps fuit, quī bellō Cassiānō dux Helvētiōrum fuerat. Is ita cum Caesar ēgit: sī pācem populus Rōmānus cum Helvētiīs faceret, in eam partem itūrōs atque ibi futūrōs Helvētiōs ubi eōs Caesar cōstituisset atque esse voluisset; sīn bellō persequī persevērāret, reminīscerētur et veteris incommodī populī Rōmānī et prīstinae virtūtis Helvētiōrum. Quod improvīsō ūnum pāgum adortus esset, cum iī quī flūmen trānsissent suīs auxilium ferre nōn possent, nē ob eam

rem aut suae māgnopere virtūtī tribueret aut ipsōs dēspiceret. Sē ita ā patribus māiōribusque suīs didicisse, ut magis virtūte quam dolō contenderent aut īnsidiīs nīterentur. Quārē nē committeret ut is locus ubi cōstitissent ex calamitāte populī Rōmānī et interneciōne exercitūs nōmen caperet aut memoriam prōderet.

14. Hīs Caēsar ita respondit: eō sibi minus dubitātiōnis darī, quod eās rēs quās lēgātī Helvētiī commemorāssent memoriā tenēret, atque eō gravius ferre, quō minus meritō populī Rōmānī accidissent: quī sī alicūius iniūriae sibi cōnsciū fuisse, nōn fuisse difficile cavēre; sed eō dēceptum, quod neque commissum ā sē intellexeret quārē timēret, neque sine causā timendum putāret. Quod sī veteris contumēliae oblīvīscī vellet, num etiam recentium iniūriārum, quod eō invītō iter per prōvinciam per vim temptāssent, quod Haeduōs, quod Ambarrōs, quod Allobrogās vexāssent, memoriam dēpōnere posse? Quod suā victōriā tam īnsolenter glōriārentur quodque tam diū sē impūne iniūriās tulisse admīrārentur, eōdem pertinēre. Cōsuēsse enim deōs immortālēs, quō gravius hominēs ex commūtātiōne rērum dolerant, quōs prō scelere eōrum ulcīscī velint, hīs secundiōrēs interdum rēs et diūturniōrem impūnitātem concēdere. Cum ea ita sint, tamen, sī obsidēs ab iīs sibi dentur, utī ea quae polliceantur factūrōs intellegat, et sī Haeduīs dē iniūriīs quās ipsīs sociīsque eōrum intulerint, item sī Allobrogibus satisfaciant,

sēsē cum iīs pācem esse factūrum. Dīvicō respondit: ita Helvētiōs ā māiōribus suīs īnstitūtōs esse, utī obsidēs accipere, nōn dare, cōnsuērīnt: ēius rei populum Rōmānum esse testem. Hōc respōnsō datō discessit.

15. Posterō diē castra ex eō locō movent. Idem facit Caesar equitātumque omnem, ad numerum quattuor mīlium, quem ex omnī prōvinciā et Haeduīs atque eōrum sociīs coāctum habēbat, praemittit, quī videant quās in partēs hostēs iter faciant. Quī cupidius novissimum āgmen īnsecūtī aliēnō locō cum equitātū Helvētiōrum proelium committunt; et paucī dē nostrīs cadunt. Quō proeliō sublātī Helvētiī, quod quīngentīs equitibus tantam multitudinem equitum prōpulerant, audācius subsistere nōnnumquam et novissimō āgmine proeliō nostros lacescere coepērunt. Caesar suōs ā proeliō continēbat ac satis habēbat in praesentiā hostem rapīnīs, pābulātiōnibus populātiōnibusque prohibēre. Ita diēs circiter quīndecim iter fēcērunt, utī inter novissimum hostium āgmen et nostrum prīmum nōn amplius quīnīs aut sēnīs mīlibus passuum interesset.

16. Interim cotīdiē Caesar Haeduōs frūmentum, quod essent pūblicē pollicitī, flāgitāre. Nam propter frīgora, quod Gallia sub septentriōnibus, ut ante dictum est, posita est, nōn modo frūmenta in agrīs mātūra nōn erant, sed nē pābulī quidem satis māgna cōpia suppetēbat: eō autem frūmentō quod flūmine Arare nāvibus subvexerat proptereā utī minus

poterat, quod iter ab Arare Helvētiī āverterant, ā quibus discēdere nōlēbat. Diem ex diē dūcere Haeduī: cōferri, comportārī, adesse dīcere. Ubi sē diūtius dūcī intellēxit et diem īnstāre quō diē frūmentum mīlitibus mētīrī oportēret, convocatīs eōrum prīncipibus, quōrum māgnam cōpiam in castrīs habēbat, in hīs Dīviciācō et Liscō, quī summō magistrātūī praeerat, quem vergobretum appellant Haeduī, quī creātur annuus et vītae necisque in suōs habet potestātem, graviter eōs accūsāt, quod, cum neque emī neque ex agrīs sūmī posset, tam necessariō tempore, tam propinquīs hostibus ab iīs nōn sublevētur; praesertim cum māgnā ex parte eōrum precibus adductus bellum suscepit, multō etiam gravius quod sit dēstitūtus queritur.

17. Tum dēmum Liscus ōrātiōne Caesaris adductus quod antea tacuerat prōpōnit: esse nōnnūllōs quōrum auctōritās apud plēbem plūrimum valeat, quī prīvātīm plūs possint quam ipsī magistrātūs. Hōs sēditiōsā atque improbā ōrātiōne multitudinem dēterrere nē frūmentum cōferant, quod praestāre dēbeant: sī iam prīncipātum Galliāe obtinēre nōn possint, Gallōrum quam Rōmānōrum imperia praeferre, neque dubitāre [dēbeant] quīn, sī Helvētiōs superāverint Rōmānī, ūnā cum reliquā Galliā Haeduīs libertātem sint ēreptūrī. Ab eīsdem nostra cōnsilia quaeque in castrīs gerantur hostibus ēnūntiārī: hōs ā sē coērcērī nōn posse: quīn etiam, quod necessariam rem coactus Caesari ēnūntiārīt, intelle-

gere sēsē quantō id cum periculō fēcerit, et ob eam causam, quam diū potuerit, tacuisse.

18. Caesar hāc ōrātiōne Liscī Dumnorīgem, Dīviciācī frātrem, dēsīgnārī sentiēbat, sed, quod plūribus praesentibus eās rēs iactārī nōlēbat, celeriter concilium dīmittit, Liscum retinet. Quaerit ex sōlō ea quae in conventū dīxerat. Dīcit liberius atque audācius. Eadem sēcrētō ab aliīs quaerit; reperit esse vērā: ipsum esse Dumnorīgem, summā audāciā, māgnā apud plēbem propter liberālītatem grātiā, cupidum rērum novārum. Complūrēs annōs portōria reliquaque omnia Haeduōrum vectīgālia parvō pretiō redēpta habēre, proptereā quod illō licente contrā licērī audeat nēmō. Hīs rēbus et suam rem familiārem auxisse et facultātēs ad largiendum māgnās comparāsse; māgnū numerum equitātūs suō sūmptū semper alere et circum sē habēre, neque solum domī, sed etiam apud finitimās cīvitatēs largiter posse, atque hūius potentiae causā mātrem in Biturīgibus hominī illīc nōbilissimō ac potentissimō conlocāsse, ipsum ex Helvētiīs uxōrem habēre, sorōrem ex mātre et propinquās suās nūptum in aliās cīvitatēs conlocāsse. Favēre et cupere Helvētiīs propter eam adfīnitātem, ōdisse etiam suō nōmine Caesarem et Rōmānōs, quod eōrum adventū potentia ēius dēminūta et Dīviciācus frāter in antīquum locum grātiae atque honōris sit restitūtus. sī quid accidat Rōmānis, summam in spem per Helvētiōs rēgnī obtinendī venīre; imperiō populī Rō-

mānī nōn modo dē rēgnō, sed etiam dē eā quam habeat grātiā dēspērāre. Reperiēbat etiam in quarendō Caesar, quod proelium equestre adversum paucīs ante diēbus esset factum, initium ēius fugae factum ā Dumnorīge atque ēius equitibus (nam equitātuī quem auxiliō Caesarī Haeduī mīserant Dumnorīx praeerat): eōrum fugā reliquum esse equitātum perterritum.

19. Quibus rēbus cōgnītīs, cum ad hās suspiciōnēs certissimae rēs accēderent, quod per finēs Sēquanōrum Helvētiōs trādūxisset, quod obsidēs inter eōs dandōs cūrāset, quod ea omnia nōn modo iniussū suō et cīvītātis, sed etiam īnscientibus ipsīs fēcisset, quod ā magistrātū Haeduōrum accūsārētur, satis esse causae arbitrābātur quārē in eum aut ipse animadverteret, aut cīvītatem animadvertere iubēret. Hīs omnibus rēbus ūnum repūgnābat, quod Dīviciācī frātris summum in populum Rōmānum studium, summam in sē voluntātem, ēgregiam fidem, iūstītiā, temperantiā cōgnōverat: nam nē ēius suppliciō Dīviciācī animum offenderet verēbātur. Itaque prius quam quicquam cōnārētur Dīviciācum ad sē vocārī iubet et cotīdiānīs interpretibus remōtīs, per C. Valerium Procillum, prīncipem Galliae prōvinciae, familiārem suum, cui summam omnium rērum fidem habēbat, cum eō conloquitur: simul commonefacit quae ipsō praesente in conciliō Gallōrum dē Dumnorīge sint dicta, et ostendit quae sēparātīm quisque dē eō apud sē dīxerit. Petit atque

hortātur ut sine ēius offēnsiōne animī vel ipse dē eō causā cōgnitā statuāt, vel cīvitatē statuere iubeat.

20. Dīviciācus multīs cum lacrimīs Caesarem complexus obsecrāre coepit nē quid gravius in frātre statuaret: scīre sē illa esse vēra, nec quemquam ex eō plūs quam sē dolōris capere, propterea quod, cum ipse grātiā plūrimū domī atque in reliquā Galliā, ille minimum propter adulēscētiā posset, per sē crēvisset; quibus opibus ac nervīs nōn solum ad minuendam grātiā, sed paene ad perniciem suā ūteretur. Sēsē tamen et amōre frāternō et exīstimātiōne vulgī commovērī. Quod sī quid eī ā Caesare gravius accidisset, cum ipse eum locum amīcitiae apud eum tenēret, nēmīnem exīstimātūrum nōn suā voluntāte factum; quā ex rē futūrum utī tōtius Galliae animī ā sē āverterentur. Haec cum plūribus verbīs flēns ā Caesare peteret, Caesar ēius dextram prendit; cōsōlātus rogat fīnem ōrandī faciat; tantī ēius apud sē grātiā esse ostendit, utī et reī pūblīcae iniūriam et suū dolōrem ēius voluntātī ac precibus condōnet. Dumnorīgem ad sē vocat, frātre adhibet; quae in eō reprehendat ostendit; quae ipse intellegat, quae cīvītās querātur prōpōnit; monet ut in reliquū tempus omnēs suspīciōnēs vītet; praeterita sē Dīviciācō frātrī condōnāre dīcit. Dumnorīgī custōdēs pōnit, ut quae agat, quibuscum loquātur scīre possit.

21. Eōdem diē ab explōrātōribus certior factus hostēs sub monte cōsēdisse mīlia passuum ab ipsius castrīs octō, quālis esset nātūra montis et quālis in

circuitū ascēsus quī cōgnōscerent mīsīt. Renūntiātum est facilem esse. Dē tertiā vigiliā Titum Labiēnum; lēgātum prō praetōre, cum duābus legiōnibus et iīs ducibus quī iter cōgnōverant summum iugum montis ascendere iubet; quid suī cōsiliī sit ostendit. Ipse dē quārtā vigiliā eōdem itinere quō hostēs ierant ad eōs contendit equitātumque omnem ante sē mittit. P. Cōnsidius, quī rei mīlitāris perītissimus habēbātur et in exercitū L. Sullae et postea in M. Crassī fuerat, cum explōrātōribus praemittitur.

22. Prīmā lūce, cum summus mōns ā T. Labiēnō tenērētur, ipse ab hostium castrīs nōn lōngius mīlle et quīngentīs passibus abesset, neque, ut postea ex captīvīs comperit, aut ipsīus adventus aut Labiēnī cōgnitus esset, Cōnsidius equō admissō ad eum accurrit, dīcit montem, quem ā Labiēnō occupārī voluerit, ab hostibus tenērī: id sē ā Gallicīs armīs atque īnsignibus cōgnōvisse. Caesar suās cōpiās in proximum collem subdūcit, aciem īnstruit. Labiēnus, ut erat eī praeceptum ā Caesare nē proelium committeret, nisi ipsīus cōpiae prope hostium castra vīsae essent, ut undique ūnō tempore in hostēs impetus fieret, monte occupātō nostrōs exspectābat proeliōque abstinēbat. Multō denique diē per explōrātōrēs Caesar cōgnōvit et montem ā suīs tenērī et Helvētiōs castra mōvisse et Cōnsidium timōre perterritum quod nōn vīdisset prō vīsō sibi renūntiāsse. Eō diē quō cōnsuērat intervāllō hostēs sequitur et mīlia passuum tria ab eōrum castrīs castra pōnit.

23. Postrīdiē ēius diēi, quod omnīnō biduum supererat, cum exercituī frūmentum mētīrī oportēret, et quod ā Bibracte, oppidō Haeduōrum longe māximō et cōpiōsissimō, nōn amplius mīlibus passuum XVIII aberat, rei frūmentāriae prōspiciendum exīstimāvit: iter ab Helvētiīs āvertit ac Bibracte īre contendit. Ea rēs per fugitīvōs L. Aemiliū, decuriōnis equitum Gallōrum, hostibus nūntiātur. Helvētiī, seu quod timōre perterritōs Rōmānōs discēdere ā sē exīstimārent, eō magis, quod prīdiē superiōribus locīs occupātis proelium nōn commīsissent, sīve eō, quod rē frūmentāriā interclūdī posse cōnfīderent, commūtātō cōnsiliō atque itinere conversō nostrōs ā novissimō āgmine īnsequī ac lacescere coepērunt.

24. Postquam id animum advertit, cōpiās suās Caesar in proximum collem subdūcit equitātumque, quī sustinēret hostium impetum, mīsīt. Ipse interim in colle mediō triplicem aciem īnstrūxit legiōnum quattuor veterānārum [ita utī suprā]; sed in sūmmō iugō duās legiōnēs, quās in Galliā citeriōre proximē cōnscrīpserat, et omnia auxilia conlocāvit ac tōtum montem hominibus complēvit; intereā sarcinās in ūnum locum cōnferrī et eum ab hīs quī in superiōre aciē cōnstitērant mūnīrī iussit. Helvētiī cum omnibus suis carrīs secūtī impedīmenta in ūnum locum contulērunt; ipsī cōnfertissimā aciē rēiectō nostrō equitātū phalange factā sub prīmam nostram aciem successērunt.

25. Caesar prīmum suō, deinde omnium ex cōn-

spectū remōtīs equīs, ut aequātō omnium periculō spem fugae tolleret, cohortātus suōs proelium comīsīt. Mīlitēs ē locō superiōre pīlīs missīs facile hostium phalangem perfrēgērunt. Eā disiectā gladiīs dēstrīctīs in eōs impetum fēcērunt. Gallīs māgnō ad pūgnam erat impedīmento quod plūribus eōrum scūtīs ūnō ictū pīlōrum trānsfixīs et conligātīs, cum ferrum sē inflexisset, neque ēvellere neque sinistrā impedītā satis commodē pūgnāre poterant, multī ut diū iactātō bracchiō praeoptārent scūtum manū ēmittere et nūdō corpore pūgnāre. Tandem vulneribus dēfessī et pedem referre et, quod mōns suberat circiter mīlle passuum, eō sē recipere coepērunt. Captō monte et succēdentibus nostrīs Boiī et Tulingī, quī hominum mīlibus circiter XV āgmen hostium claudēbant et novissimīs praesidiō erant, ex itinere nostrōs latere apertō aggressī circumvenīre, et id cōspicātī Helvētiī, quī in montem sēsē recēperant, rūsus īnstāre et proelium redintegrāre coepērunt. Rōmānī conversa sīgna bipartītō intulērunt: prīma ac secunda aciēs, ut victīs ac submōtīs resisteret, tertia, ut venientēs exciperet.

26. Ita ancipitī proeliō diū atque ācriter pūgnātum est. Diūtius cum sustinēre nostrōrum impetūs nōn possent, alterī sē, ut coeperant, in montem recēpērunt, alterī ad impedīmenta et carrōs suōs sē contulērunt. Nam hōc tōtō proeliō, cum ab hōrā septimā ad vesperum pūgnātum sit, āversum hostem vidēre nēmō potuit. Ad multam noctem etiam ad

impedimenta pūgnātum est, proptereā quod prō vāllō carrōs obiēcērant et ē locō superiōre in nostrōs venientēs tēla coniciēbant et nōnnūllī inter carrōs rotāsque matarās ac trāgulās subiciēbant nostrōsque vulnerābant. Diū cum esset pūgnātum, impedimentīs castrisque nostrī potītī sunt. Ibi Orgetorigis filia atque ūnus ē filiīs captus est. Ex eō proeliō circiter mīlia hominum CXXX superfuērunt eāque tōtā nocte continenter iērunt: nūllam partem noctis itinere intermissō in fīnēs Lingonum [diē quārtō] pervēnērunt, cum et propter vulnera mīlitum et propter sepultūram occīsōrum nostrī [trīduum morātī] eōs sequī nōn potuissent. Caesar ad Lingonas litterās nūntiōsque mīsīt nē eōs frūmentō nēve aliā rē iuvārent: quī sī iūvissent, sē eōdem locō quō Helvētiōs habitūrum. Ipse trīduō intermissō cum omnibus copiīs eōs sequī coepit.

27. Helvētiī omnium rērum inopiā adductī lēgātōs dē dēditionē ad eum mīsērunt. Quī cum eum in itinere convēnissent sēque ad pedēs prōiēcissent suppliciterque locūtī flentēs pācem petīssent, atque eōs in eō locō quō tum essent suum adventum exspectāre iussisset, pāruērunt. Eō postquam Caesar pervēnit, obsidēs, arma, servōs, quī ad eōs perfūgissent, poposcit. Dum ea conquīruntur et cōferuntur, nocte intermissā circiter hominum mīlia VI ēius pāgī, quī Verbigenus appellātur, sive timōre perterritī nē armīs trāditīs suppliciō adficerentur, sive spē salūtis inductī, quod in tantā multitūdine dēditiciōrum

suam fugam aut occultārī, aut omnīnō īgnōrārī posse exīstimārent, prīmā nocte ē castrīs Helvētiōrum ēgressī ad Rhēnum fīnēsq̄e Germānōrum contendērunt.

28. Quod ubi Caesar rescīit, quōrum per fīnē ierant, hīs utī conquīrerent et redūcerent, sī sibi purgātī esse vellent, imperāvit: reductōs in hostium numerō habuit; reliquōs omnēs obsidibus, armīs, per fugīs trāditīs in dēditiōnem accēpit. Helvētiōs, Tulingōs, Latobrigōs in fīnē suōs, unde erant profectī, revertī iussit, et quod omnibus frūctibus āmissīs domī nihil erat quō famem tolerārent, Allobrogibus imperāvit ut iīs frūmentī cōpiam facerent: ipsōs oppida vīcōsq̄e quōs incenderant restituere iussit. Id ea māximē ratiōne fēcīt, quod nōluit eum locum unde Helvētiī discesserant vacāre, nē propter bonitātem agrōrum Germānī, quī trāns Rhēnum incolunt, ē suīs fīnibus in Helvētiōrum fīnē trānsīrent et fīnitimī Galliae prōvinciae Allobrogibusque essent. Boiōs, petentibus Haeduīs, quod ēgregiā virtūte erant cōgnitī, ut in fīnibus suīs conlocārent concessit; quibus illī agrōs dedērunt, quōsq̄e postea in parem iūris libertātisque condiciōnem atque ipsī erant recēpērunt.

29. In castrīs Helvētiōrum tabulae repertae sunt litterīs Graecīs cōfectae et ad Caesarem relātae, quibus in tabulīs nōmīnātīm ratiō cōfecta erat, quī numerus domō exīset eōrum quī arma ferre possent, et item sēparātīm puerī, senēs mulierēsq̄e.

Quārum omnium rērum summa erat capitum Helvētiōrum mīlia CCLXIII, Tulingōrum mīlia XXXVI, Latobrīgōrum XIII, Rauricōrum XXIII, Boiōrum XXXII; ex hīs quī arma ferre possent ad mīlia XCII. Summa omnium fuērent ad mīlia CCCLXVIII. Eōrum quī domum rediērunt cēnsū habitō, ut Caesar imperāverat, repertus est numerus mīlium C et X.

30. Bellō Helvētiōrum cōfectō tōtīus ferē Galliae lēgātī, prīncipēs cīvitatū, ad Caesarem grātulātum convēnerunt: intellegere sēsē, tametsī prō veteribus Helvētiōrum iniūriīs populī Rōmānī ab hīs poenās bellō repetisset, tamen eam rem nōn minus ex ūsū terrae Galliae quam populī Rōmānī accidisse, proptereā quod eō conciliō flōrentissimīs rēbus domōs suās Helvētiī reliquissent, utī tōtī Galliae bellum īferrent imperiōque potīrentur locumque domiciliō ex māgnā cōpiā dēligerent, quem ex omnī Galliā opportunissimum ac frūctuōsissimum iūdicāssent, reliquāsque cīvitatēs stīpendiāriās habērent. Petiērunt utī sibi concilium tōtīus Galliae in diem certam indīcere idque Caesaris voluntāte facere liceret: sēsē habēre quāsdam rēs, quās ex commūnī cōsensū ab eō petere vellent. Eā rē permissā diem conciliō cōstituērunt et iūreiūrandō nē quis ēnūntiāret, nisi quibus commūnī cōnsiliō mandātum esset, inter sē sānxērunt.



## VOCABULARY

The gender of nouns is indicated where there are exceptions to the rules of Lesson I.

The perfect passive participle of the verb is given because many Latin verbs lack the supine, and also because the participial form is more frequently used. The supine is readily formed by changing the last letter, *s*, to *m*.

### A

A., abbreviation for **Aulus**.

ā, ab, prep. with abl., *from, by*.

abditus, part., from abdō.

ab-dō, ere, didī, ditus, *hide*.

ab-dūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, *lead away*.

abs-tineō, ēre, tinuī, tentus, *keep from*.

ab-sum, esse, āfuī, *be away or distant*.

ac, *and, and also*.

ac-cēdō, ere, cessī, *approach, be added*.

ac-cidō, ere, cidi, *be fall, happen*.

ac-cipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus, *receive, accept*.

ac-currō, ere, currī or cucurrī, cursus, *run to*.

ac-cūsō, āre, āvī, ātus, *reprimand, accuse*.

aciēs, ei, *a sharp edge, line of battle*.

ācritēr, *sharply*.

ad, prep. with acc., *to, near*.

ad-dūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, *lead to*.

ad-ficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, *treat, effect*.

ad-finitās, ātis, *affinity*.

ad-hibeō, ēre, uī, itus, *summon*.

ad-mīror, ārī, ātus sum, *wonder at, admire*.

ad-mittō, ere, mīsī, missus, *send to, let go*.

ad-orior, orīrī, ortus, *attack*.

ad-sum, esse, fuī, *be present*.

ad-ventus, ūs, *arrival, approach*.

ad-versus, a, um, *opposite*.

ad-vertō, ere, vertī, versus, *turn to*.

aedificium, ī, *a building*.

Aeduus, ī, *an Aeduan*.

aegerrimē, adv., sup. of aegrē, *with the greatest difficulty*.

Aemilius, ī, *a decurion of the Gallic cavalry*.

aequō, āre, āvī, ātus, *make equal*.

ager, agrī, *field, territory*.

ag-gredior, gredi, gressus sum, *approach, attack*.

āgmen, inis, *an army on the march, line of march*.

agō, ere, ēgī, āctus, *do, discuss*.

aliēnus, a, um, *another's, foreign, unfavorable*.

aliquis, qua, quod or quid, *some, any, alius, a, ud, adj. or pron., another, other (of any number)*.

Allobrogēs, um, *a powerful tribe near Lake Geneva*.

alō, ere, aluī, alitus or altus, *sustain*.

Alpēs, ium (rarely Alpīs), f., *the Alps*.

alter, era, erum, *one (of two), the other*.

altitūdō, inis, *height, depth.*

altus, a, um, *high, deep.*

Ambarrī, ōrum, *a tribe near the river Arar.*

amicītia, ae, *friendship.*

amicus, ī, *friend.*

ā-mittō, ere, mīsi, missus, *send away.*

amor, ōris, *love, desire.*

amplus, a, um, *large, ample.*

anceps, cipitis, *two-headed, doubtful.*

angustiae, ārum, *a narrow pass or defile.*

angustus, a, um, *narrow.*

animadvertō, ere, verti, versus, *turn the mind to, punish.*

animus, ī, *soul, mind.*

annus, ī, *a year.*

annuus, a, um, *annual.*

ante, adv. or prep. with acc., *before.*

anteā, adv., *formerly.*

antīquus, a, um, *ancient, former.*

aperiō, ire, ui, tus, *open, disclose.*

appellō, āre, āvi, ātus, *call.*

Aprīlis, is, m., Aprīlis, e, *April.*

apud, prep. with acc., *among, near.*

Aquilēia, ae, *a town in Gaul.*

Aquitāni, ōrum, *the Aquitani, Aquitanians.*

Aquitānia, ae, *Aquitania.*

Arar, Araris, *the Saone (a Gallic river).*

arbitror, āri, ātus sum, *decide, think.*

arma, ōrum, *armor, arms.*

ascendō, ere, scendi, scēsus, *ascend.*

ascēsus, ūs, *ascent.*

asciscō, ere, scivī, scītus, *take to, receive, adopt.*

atque, *and also, and.*

attingō, ere, tigī, tāctus, *touch or border, border upon.*

auctōritās, ātis, *influence, authority.*

audācia, ae, *boldness.*

audācter, *boldly.*

audeō, ēre, ausus sum, *dare.*

augeō, ēre, auxī, auctus, *increase.*

aut, or; aut . . . aut, *either . . . or.*

autem, conj., *but, moreover.*

auxilium, ī, *aid; in pl., auxiliaries.*

ā-vertō, ere, verti, versus, *turn aside.*

avus, ī, *grandfather.*

## B

Belgae, ārum, *the inhabitants of northern Gaul.*

bellō, āre, āvi, ātus, *make or wage war.*

bellicōsus, a, um, *warlike.*

beneficium, ī, *kindness, benefit.*

Bibracte, is, n., *chief town of the Aedui.*

biduum, ī, *two days.*

bi-ennium, ī, *two years.*

bi-partitō, adv., *in two parts.*

Biturīgēs, um, *a Gallic tribe near the Garumna River.*

Bōiī, ōrum, *a Gallic tribe noted for valor.*

bonitās, ātis, *goodness.*

bonus, a, um, *good.*

bracchium, ī, *the arm.*

## C

cadō, ere, cecidī, *fall.*

Caesar, Caesaris, *Caius Julius Caesar, author of the Commentaries.*

calamitās, ātis, *misfortune.*

capiō, ere, cēpi, captus, *take.*

caput, capitis, n., *head.*

carrus, ī, *cart.*

Cassiānus, a, um, *Cassian.*

Cassius, ī, *a Roman name.*

castellum, ī, *fortress, redoubt.*

Casticus, ī, *a leading man among the Sequani.*

castra, ōrum, *camp.*

cāsus, ūs, *calamity, chance.*

Catamantaloedēs, is, *the name of a Sequanian chieftain.*

Caturīgēs, um, *a tribe of the Province of Gaul.*

causa, ae, *cause.*

caveō, ēre, cāvī, cautus, *take care, beware.*

celeriter (celerius, celerrimē), *quickly.*

Celtae, ārum, *the Celts.*

cēnsus, ūs, *census.*

centum, *one hundred.*

certus, a, um, *certain; Caesarem certiōrem facere, to inform Caesar.*

Ceutronēs, um, m., *a tribe of the Province of Gaul.*

cibāria, ōrum, *provisions.*

circiter, adv., *about.*

circuitus, ūs, a, *going round, circuit.*

circum, prep. with acc., *around.*

circum-veniō, īre, vēnī, ventus, *surround, circumvent.*

citerior, ōris, adj. (no positive), *nearer, hither.*

citrā, prep. with acc., *on this side of.*

civitās, ātis, *citizenship, state.*

claudō, ere, clausī, clausus, *shut, close.*

cliēns, entis, *client, dependant.*

coēmō, ere, ēmī, ēemptus, *purchase.*

coepī, coepisse, defect. verb. *began.*

coērcēō, ēre, uī, itus, *coerce.*

cōgō, ere, cōgī, cōactus, *compel.*

cōgnōscō, ere, gnōvī, gnitus, *learn.*

cohortor, ārī, ātus sum, *exhort, encourage.*

collis, is, m., *hill.*

com-būrō, ere, bussī, būstus, *burn, consume.*

com-memorō, āre, āvī, ātus, *mention.*

commeō, āre, āvī, ātus, *visit.*

com-mittō, ere, mīsī, missus, *commit, join.*

commodē, adv., *conveniently.*

commonefaciō, ere, fēcī, factus, *admonish.*

com-moveō, ēre, mōvī, mōtus, *disturb, excite.*

com-mūniō, īre, īvī, ītus, *intrench.*

commūnis, e, *common.*

com-mūtātiō, ōnis, *change.*

com-mutō, āre, āvī, ātus, *reverse.*

com-parō, āre, āvī, ātus, *make ready, prepare.*

com-periō, īre, perī, pertus, *find out.*

com-plector, ī, plexus sum, *embrace.*

com-pleō, ēre, ēvī, plētus, *to fill.*

complūrēs, a or ia, *very many.*

com-portō, āre, āvī, ātus, *bring together.*

cōnātus, ūs, *an attempt.*

concedō, ere, cessī, cessus, *give away, yield.*

concīdo, ere, cīdī, cīsus, *to cut to pieces.*

conciliō, āre, āvī, ātus, *conciliate.*

concilium, ī, *assembly, council.*

con-cursus, ūs, *concourse.*

con-diciō, ōnis, *agreement.*

con-donō, āre, āvī, ātus, *pardon.*

con-ducō, ere, dūxī, ductus, *lead together, hire.*

cōn-ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, *collect; sē cōnferre, retreat.*

cōnferthus, a, um, *crowded.*

cōn-ficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, *complete, accomplish.*

cōn-fidō, ere, fīsussum, *semi-deponent, trust, confide in.*

cōn-firmō, āre, āvī, ātus, *establish, promise.*

con-iciō, ere, iēcī, iectus, *hurl with force.*

con-iūrātiō, ōnis, *conspiracy.*

con-ligō, āre, āvī, ātus, *bind together.*

con-locō, āre, āvī, ātus, *place together, station.*

con-loquor, loquī, locūtus sum, *speak together.*

cōnor, ārī, ātus sum, *try, attempt.*

con-quirō, ere, quisīvī, quisītus, *search out, hunt up.*

cōn-sanguineus, a, um, *related by blood, kinsman.*

con-sciscō, ere, scīvī, scītus, *recognize.*

cōn-scius, a, um, *conscious.*

cōn-scribō, ere, scripsī, scriptus, *enroll, levy.*

cōnsēsus, ūs, *consent.*

cōn-sequor, sequī, secūtus sum, *follow up, obtain.*

Cōnsidius, ī, *a Roman soldier.*

cōnsidō, ere, sēdī, sessus, *encamp.*

cōnsilium, ī, *counsel, plan.*

cōnsistō, ere, stitī, stitus, *take a stand.*

cōn-solor, ārī, ātus, *console.*

cōn-spectus, ūs, *sight.*

cōn-stituō, ere, uī, ūtus, *determine.*

cōn-suēscō, ere, suēvī, suētus, *accustom.*

cōnsul, ulis, *consul.*

cōn-sūmō, ere, sūmpsī, sūmptus, *destroy, consume.*

con-tendō, ere, tendī, tentus, *strive, hasten.*

continenter, *continuously.*

con-tineō, ēre, uī, tentus, *hold together, bound.*

contrā, prep. with acc., *against.*

contumēlia, ae, *insult.*

con-veniō, īre, vēnī, ventus, *meet; convenit (impers.), it is fitting.*

conventus, ūs, *assembly.*

con-vertō, ere, vertī, versus, *turn, change.*

con-vocō, āre, āvī, ātus, *summon.*

cōpia, ae, *abundance; in pl., forces.*

cōpiōsus, a, um, *abounding.*

cotīdiānus, a, um, *daily.*

cotīdiē, *daily.*

Crassus, ī, *a Roman general.*

cremō, āre, āvī, ātus, *consume, burn.*

creō, āre, āvī, ātus, *create, appoint.*

crēscō, ere, crēvī, crētus, *increase.*

crīmen, inis, *crime, charge.*

cultus, ūs, *style of living.*

cum, prep. with abl., *with.*

cum, conj., *when, since, although.*

cupidē, *eagerly.*

cupiditās, ātis, *desire, cupidity.*

cupidus, a, um, *desirous.*

cupiō, ere, īvī (iī), itus, *desire, favor.*

cūrō, āre, āvī, ātus, *take care.*

cursus, ūs, *course.*

custōs, ōdis, m. or f., *guard, sentinel.*

## D

damnō, āre, āvī, ātus, *condemn.*

dē, prep. with abl., *from, concerning.*

dēbeō, ēre, uī, itus, *owe.*

decem, *ten.*

dē-cipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus, *deceive.*

dēcuriō, ōnis, *the leader of ten horsemen, a decurion.*

dēditicius, ī, *surrendered, a prisoner of war.*

dēditō, ōnis, *surrender.*

dēfendō, ere, fendī, fēnsus, *defend.*

dēfessus, a, um, *wearied.*

dē-iciō, ere, iēcī, iectus, *throw down.*

de-inde, *then.*

dē-liberō, āre, āvī, ātus, *deliberate.*

dē-ligō, ere, lēgī, lēctus, *select.*

dē-minuō, ere, uī, ūtus, *diminish.*

dē-mōnstrō, āre, āvī, ātus, *show.*

dēmum, adv., *at length.*

dēnique, adv., *at last, finally.*

dē-pōnō, ere, posuī, positus, *place aside.*

dē-populor, ārī, ātus sum, *lay waste.*

dē-precātor, ōris, *intercessor.*

dē-signō, āre, āvī, ātus, *designate.*

dē-sistō, ere, stitī, stitus, *desist.*

dē-sperō, āre, āvī, ātus, *despair.*

dē-spiciō, ere, spexī, spectus, *look down on, despise.*

dē-stituō, ere, stituī, stitūtus, *for-sake, abandon.*

dē-stringō, ere, strīnxī, strīctus,  
*draw off, draw.*

dē-terreō, ere, uī, ītus, *frighten off, terrify.*

deus, ī, *a god.*

dexter, tra, trum, *the right.*

dicō, ere, dīxī, dictus, *say, tell, speak.*

dictiō, ōnis, *a speaking, delivery.*

diēs, ēī, m. and f., *day.*

differō, ferre, distulī, dīlātus, *differ, defer.*

difficilis, e, *difficult.*

dī-mittō, ere, mīsī, missus, *dismiss.*

dis-cēdō, ere, cessī, cessus, *separate, depart.*

discō, ere, didicī, *learn.*

dis-iciō, ere, iēcī, iectus, *throw apart, scatter.*

dis-pōnō, ere, posuī, positus, *arrange, dispose.*

dītissimus, a, um (sup. of dīs, rich), *richest.*

diū, adv., *for a long time.*

diūturnus, a, um, *long.*

Dīviciācus, ī, *a chieftain of the Aedui.*

Dīvicō, ōnis, *a leading Helvetian.*

dī-vidō, ere, vīsī, vīsus, *divide.*

dō, dare, dedī, datus, *give.*

doleō, ēre, uī, *grieve.*

dolor, ōris, *grief.*

dolus, ī, *treachery, deceit.*

domicilium, ī, *home.*

domus, ūs, *house, home; domī, at home.*

dubitō, āre, āvī, ātus, *doubt.*

dubitātiō, ōnis, *doubt.*

dubius, a, um, *doubtful.*

ducentī, ae, a, *two hundred.*

ducō, ere, dūxi, ductus, *lead, consider.*

dum, conj., *while, until.*

Dumnorix, īgis, *an Aeduan chieftain.*

duo, duae, duo, *two.*

duo-decim, *twelve.*

dux, ducis, *leader.*

## E

ē, ex, prep. with abl., *from, out of.*

ē-dūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, *lead forth, draw out.*

effeminō, āre, āvī, ātus, *weaken.*

efferō, ferre, extulī, ēlātus, *lift up, elate.*

ego, I.

ē-gredior, ī, gressus sum, *go, march forth.*

ēgregius, a, um, *preëminent, disgusted.*

emō, ere, ēmī, ēmptus, *buy.*

ē-mittō, ere, mīsī, missus, *send forth.*

enim, conj., *for.*

ē-nūntiō, āre, āvī, ātus, *report.*

eō, īre, ivī, or ii, itūrus, *go.*

eō, adv., *to that place, hither.*

eōdem, adv., *to the same place.*

eques, equitis, *horsemen; in pl., cavalry.*

equester, tris, tre, adj., *cavalry, equestrian.*

equitātus, ūs, *cavalry.*

equus, ī, *horse.*

ē-ripiō, ere, ripuī, reptus, *rescue; sē ēripere, to escape.*

et, and.

etiam, conj., *also, moreover.*

ē-vellō, ere, vellī, vulsus, *pull out.*

ex, from.

exemplum, i, *example.*

ex-eō, īre, ivī (iī), itus, *go out.*

exercitus, ūs, *an army.*

ex-īstimō, āre, āvī, ātus, *think.*

ex-īstimātiō, ōnis, *opinion.*

ex-pediō, īre, ivī, itus, *extricate; expedītus, lightarmed.*

explōrātor, ōris, *scout, spy.*

ex-pūgnō, āre, āvī, ātus, *storm.*

exsequor, ī, secūtus sum, *to follow.*

ex-spectō, āre, āvī, ātus, *await, expect.*

extrā, *beyond.*

extrēmus, a, um, *farthest, extreme.*  
exūrō, urere, ussī, ūstus, *to burn.*

## F

facile, adv., *easily.*  
facilis, e, adj., *easy.*  
faciō, ere, fēcī, factus, *make, do.*  
facultās, ātis, *means, opportunity.*  
famēs, is, *hunger.*  
familia, ae, *household.*  
familiāris, e, *belonging to the household, friend; rēs familiāris, private property.*  
faveō, ere, fāvī, fautus, *favor.*  
ferē, adv., *almost.*  
ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, *bear, carry, bring.*  
ferrum, ī, *iron.*  
fidēs, eī, *confidence, faith, trust.*  
filia, ae, *daughter.*  
filius, ī, *son.*  
finis, is, m., *end, boundary; in pl., territory.*  
finitimus, a, um, *neighboring; as subst., neighbor.*  
fiō, fierī, factus sum, *be made or done; used as pass. of faciō.*  
firmus, a, um, *strong, firm.*  
flāgitō, āre, āvī, ātus, *demand.*  
fleō, flēre, flēvī, fletus, *weep.*  
flōrentissimus, *most flourishing.*  
flūmen, inis, *river.*  
fluō, ere, fluxī, fluxus, *flow.*  
fortis, e, *brave.*  
fortitūdō, *bravery.*  
fortūna, ae, *fortune.*  
fossa, ae, *ditch.*  
frāter, frātris, *brother.*  
frāternus, a, um, *brotherly, fraternal.*  
frīgus, oris, *cold.*  
frūctuosus, a, um, *fruitful.*  
frūctus, ūs, *fruit.*

frūmentārius, a, um, *of grain; rēs frūmentāria, provisions.*  
frūmentum, ī, *grain.*  
fuga, ae, *flight.*  
fugitīvus, ī, *a deserter, fugitive.*

## G

Gabīnius, ī, *a Roman consul.*  
Gāius, ī, m., *Caius, a Roman first name.*  
Gallia, ae, *Gaul.*  
Gallicus, a, um, *Gallic.*  
Gallus, ī, m., *Gaul.*  
Garumna, ae, *the Garonne, a river of Gaul.*  
Genava, ae, *Geneva.*  
Germānī, ōrum, *the Germans.*  
gerō, ere, gessī, gestus, *carry on, wage.*  
gladius, ī, *sword.*  
glōria, ae, *glory.*  
glōrior, ārī, ātus sum, *glory, boast.*  
Graecus, a, um, *Greek.*  
Grāiocelī, ōrum, *a Gallic tribe.*  
grātia, ae, *favor, popularity.*  
grātulor, ārī, ātus sum, *congratulate.*  
graviter, *heavily, severely; graviter ferre, be annoyed or vexed.*

## H

habeō, ēre, uī, itus, *have, hold.*  
Helvétii, ōrum, *the Helvetii.*  
Helvētius, a, um, *Helvetian.*  
hībernus, a, um, *of winter; hīberna, ōrum, winter quarters.*  
hīc, haec, hōc, *this.*  
hiemō, āre, āvī, ātus, *pass the winter.*  
Hispānia, ae, *Spain.*  
homō, inis, *man.*  
honor, ōris, *honor, distinction.*  
hōra, ae, *hour.*  
hortor, ārī, ātus sum, *urge, exhort.*  
hostis, is, *enemy.*  
hūmānitās, ātis, *refinement, humanity.*

## I

iactō, āre, āvī, ātus, *toss, discuss.*  
iam, *now.*

ibi, *in that place, there.*

ictus, ūs, m., *stroke, blow.*

idem, eadem, idem, *the same.*

idōneus, a, um, *fit, suitable.*

Idūs, uum, f. pl., *the Ides; 15th of March, May, July, and October; 13th of the remaining months.*

ignis, is, *fire.*

ignorō, āre, āvī, ātus, *not know, be ignorant.*

ille, illa, illud, *that.*

illic, adv., *in that place, there.*

immortālis, e, *immortal.*

impedimentum, ī, *impediment; in pl., heavy baggage.*

impediō, ire, ivī, itus, *impede.*

impendeō, ēre, *overhang, impend.*

imperium, ī, *a command, supreme power.*

imperō, āre, āvī, ātus, *command.*

impetrō, āre, āvī, ātus, *accomplish, obtain.*

impetus, ūs, *attack.*

importō, āre, āvī, ātus, *bring in, import.*

improbis, a, um, *base, wicked.*

imprōvisō, adv., *unexpectedly.*

impūne, adv., *with impunity.*

impūnitās, ātis, *impunity.*

in, prep. with acc., *into, to, against;*  
with abl., *in, on.*

in-cendo, ere, cendī, cēnsus, *set fire to.*

in-citō, āre, āvī, ātus, *urge on, incite.*

in-colō, ere, uī, *inhabit.*

in-commodum, ī, *an inconvenience, disaster.*

in-crēdibilis, e, *incredible.*

inde, adv., *from that place, thence.*

indiciū, m, *information, evidence.*

indicō, ere, dixī, dictus, *declare.*

in-dūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, *lead in or into, induce.*

inferior, ius, *lower (in place); later (in time).*

in-ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, *bring upon, attack.*

in-flectō, ere, flexī, flexus, *bend.*

in-fluō, ere, fluxī, fluxus, *flow into, flow.*

inimicus, a, um, *unfriendly.*

initium, ī, *beginning.*

iniūria, ae, *wrong, injustice.*

iniussū, *without orders.*

inopia, ae, *lack, scarcity.*

inopināns, antis, *not expecting, surprised.*

in-sciēns, entis, *not knowing.*

in-sequor, sequī, secūtus sum, *follow up, pursue.*

insidiae, ārum, *ambuscade, treachery.*

insignis, e, *distinguished, remarkable;*  
subst., *insignia.*

insolenter, *insolently.*

in-stituō, ere, uī, stitūtus, *set up, determine.*

institutum, ī, *custom, institution.*

in-stō, stāre, stitī, statūrus, *stand near, approach, attack.*

in-struō, ere, strūxī, strūctus, *arrange, draw up.*

intellegō, ere, lēxī, lēctus, *understand, know.*

inter, prep. with acc., *between, among.*

inter-cēdō, ere, cessī, cessus, *intercede.*

inter-clūdō, ere, clūsī, clūsus, *cut off, prevent.*

inter-diū, adv., *by day.*

inter-dum, adv., *sometimes.*

interea, adv., *meanwhile.*

interficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, *kill.*

interim, *meanwhile.*

inter-mittō, ere, mīsī, missus, *break off, interrupt.*

interneciō, ōnis, *slaughter.*

interpre, etis, *interpreter.*

inter-sum, esse, fuī, *intervene.*  
 inter-vāllum, ī, *interval.*  
 invītus, a, um, *unwilling.*  
 ipse, ipsa, ipsum, *self, himself, herself.*  
 is, ea, id, *this, that, he, she, it.*  
 ita, adv., *so, thus.*  
 Ītalia, ae, *Italy.*  
 itaque, conj., *and so.*  
 item, adv., *likewise.*  
 iter, itineris, n., *journey, march.*  
 iubeō, ere, iussī, iussus, *order.*  
 iūdicium, ī, *judgment.*  
 iūdicō, āre, āvī, ātus, *judge.*  
 iugum, ī, *yoke; ridge of a hill.*  
 iumentum, ī, *beast of burden.*  
 iungo, ere, iūnxī, iūnctus, *join.*  
 Iūra, ae, *the mountains extending from the Rhine to the Rhone.*  
 iūs, iūris, *law.*  
 iūs-iurandum, iūrisiurandī, *oath.*  
 iūstitia, ae, *justice.*  
 iuvō, āre, iūvī, iūtus, *help, aid.*

## K

Kalendae, ārum, *the Kalends, the first day of a month.*

## L

L., abbreviation for Lūcius.  
 Labiēnus, ī, *a Roman officer.*  
 lacesō, ere, ivī, itus, *provoke, assault.*  
 lacrima, ae, *tear.*  
 lacus, ūs, m., *lake.*  
 largior, irī, itus, *bestow, bribe.*  
 largiter, *largely, freely.*  
 largitiō, ōnis, *bribery.*  
 lātē, *widely.*  
 lātitudō, inis, *width.*  
 Latobrigī, ōrum, *a Germanic tribe.*  
 lātus, a, um, *broad, wide.*  
 latus, eris, n., *side, flank.*

lēgatiō, ōnis, *embassy.*  
 lēgātus, ī, *ambassador, lieutenant.*  
 legiō, ōnis, *legion.*  
 Lemannus, ī, *Lake Geneva.*  
 lēnitās, ātis, *smoothness, gentleness.*  
 lēx, lēgis, *law.*  
 liberālītās, ātis, *liberality.*  
 liberē, *freely.*  
 liberī, ōrum, *children.*  
 libertās, ātis, *liberty.*  
 liceor, ērī, licitus, *bid.*  
 licet, impers., *it is permitted.*  
 Lingonēs, um, *the Lingones.*  
 lingua, ae, *tongue, language.*  
 lintor, lintris, f., *canoe.*  
 Liscus, ī, *a leading Aeduan.*  
 littera, ae, *a letter.*  
 locus, ī, *place.*  
 longē, adv., *by far.*  
 longitūdō, inis, *length.*  
 loquor, ī, locūtus sum, *speak.*  
 Lūcius, ī, *a Roman name.*  
 lūx, lūcis, *light.*

## M

magis, comp. adv., *more; sup.,*  
 māximē.  
 magistrātus, ūs, *magistracy, magistr-*  
*trate.*  
 māgnopere, *with great labor, greatly.*  
 māgnus, a, um, *great, large.*  
 malefīcium, ī, *mischief, malice.*  
 mandō, āre, āvī, ātus, *intrust; sē*  
*fugae mandāre, to take flight.*  
 manus, ūs, f., *hand, armed force.*  
 Mārcus, ī, *a Roman name.*  
 matara, ae, *a javelin.*  
 māter, matris, *mother.*  
 mātīmōnium, ī, *marriage.*  
 Mātrona, ae, *the Marne.*  
 mātūrō, āre, āvī, ātus, *hasten.*  
 mātūrus, a, um, *ripe.*  
 māximē, sup. adv., *most, especially.*  
 māximus, a, um, *greatest.*

mē (acc. of ego), *me*.  
 medius, a, um, *in the midst*.  
 memoria, ae, *recollection, memory*.  
 mēnsis, is, m., *month*.  
 mercātor, ōris, *merchant*.  
 mereor, ēri, itus sum, *deserve, merit*.  
 meritum, ī, *desert, merit*.  
 Messāla, ae, *a Roman consul*.  
 mētior, īri, mēsus sum, *measure*.  
 mīles, itis, *soldier*.  
 militāris, e, *military*.  
 mīlle, num., adj., *a thousand*; in pl.  
     as subst., mīlia, ium.  
 minimē, adv., *least, by no means*.  
 minimus, a, um (sup. of parvus), *least*.  
 minor (comp. of parvus), *smaller, less*.  
 minuō, ere, uī, ūtus, *lessen*.  
 minus, adv., *less*.  
 mittō, ere, mīsī, missus, *send*.  
 modo, adv., *only*.  
 molō, ere, uī, itus, *grind*.  
 moneō, ēre, uī, itus, *admonish*.  
 mōns, montis, m., *mountain*.  
 morior, morī (morīrī), mortuus sum,  
     *die*.  
 moror, āri, ātus sum, *delay*.  
 mors, mortis, *death*.  
 mōs, mōris, *manner, custom*.  
 moveō, ere, mōvī, mōtus, *move*.  
 mulier, mulieris, *woman*.  
 multitūdō, inis, *multitude*.  
 multus, a, um, *much*.  
 muniō, ire, īvī, itus, *fortify*.  
 mūnitiō, ōnis, *fortification*.  
 mūrus, ī, *wall*.

## N

nam, conj., *for*.  
 Nammēius, ī, *a leading Helvetian*.  
 natūrā, ae, *nature*.  
 nāvis, is, *ship*.  
 nē, conj., *not, that . . . not, lest*; after  
     words of fearing, *that*.  
 -ne, enclitic, interrogative particle.

nec, *nor*.  
 necessariō, adv., *necessarily*.  
 necessarius, a, um, *necessary*; as  
     subst., *kinsman, friend*.  
 negō, āre, āvī, ātus, *deny*.  
 nēmō, inis, *no one*.  
 neque, *nor, neither*.  
 nervus, ī, *sinew*.  
 nēve, adv., *nor*.  
 nex, necis, *slaughter*.  
 nihil, indecl. noun, *nothing*.  
 nisi, *unless*.  
 nītor, ī, nīsus (or nīxus) sum,  
     *strive*.  
 nōbilis, e, *noble*.  
 nōbilitās, ātis, *nobility*.  
 noctū, adv., *by night*.  
 nōlō, nōlle, nōluī, *be unwilling*.  
 nōmen, inis, *name*.  
 nōminātim, adv., *by name*.  
 nōn, adv., *not*.  
 nōnāgintā, num. adj., *ninety*.  
 nōndum, adv., *not yet*.  
 nōn-nūllus, a, um, *some*.  
 nōn-numquam, *sometimes*.  
 Nōrēia, ae, *a town of the Norici*.  
 Nōricus, a, um, *Norican*.  
 nōs, nom. and acc. pl. from ego, *we*,  
     *us*.  
 noster, tra, trum, *our, ours*.  
 novem, num. adj., *none*.  
 novus, a, um, *new*; novae rēs, *new*  
     *things, revolution*.  
 nox, noctis, *night*.  
 nūbō, ere, nūpsī, nūptus, *marry*.  
 nūdus, a, um, *naked, unprotected*.  
 nūllus, a, um (gen. ius, dat. ī), *no*,  
     *none*.  
 num, interrogative particle implying a  
     negative answer.  
 numerus, ī, *number*.  
 nūntiō, āre, āvī, ātus, *announce*.  
 nūntius, ī, *messenger*.  
 nūper, *recently*.

## O

ob, prep. with acc., *on account of*.  
 obaerātus, ī, *debtor*.  
 ob-iciō, ere, iēcī, iectus, *expose*.  
 oblivīscor, ī, oblītus sum, *forgotten*.  
 ob-secrō, āre, āvī, ātus, *implore*.  
 obses, idis, *hostage*.  
 ob-stringō, ere, strīnxī, strīctus, *bind*.  
 ob-tineō, ere, uī, tentus, *hold, possess*.  
 occāsus, ūs, *falling, setting*.  
 occidō, ere, cidī, cīsus, *kill*.  
 occultō, āre, āvī, ātus, *hide, conceal*.  
 occupō, āre, āvī, ātus, *occupy*.  
 Ōceanus, ī, *ocean*.  
 Ōcelum, ī, *a city of Gaul*.  
 octō. num. adj., *eight*.  
 octōdecim, *eighteen*.  
 octōgintā, *eighty*.  
 oculus, ī, *eye*.  
 ōdī, ōdisse, def. verb., *hate*.  
 offendō, ere, ī, fēnsus, *offend*.  
 offēnsiō, ōnis, *a striking against, offense*.  
 omnīnō, adv., *in all*.  
 omnis, e, *all, every*.  
 oportet, ēre, uit, impers. verb., *it is necessary, it behooves*.  
 oppidum, ī, *town*.  
 opportūnus, a, um, *opportune*.  
 oppūgnō, āre, āvī, ātus, *fight against, storm*.  
 ōps, ōpis, *power, strength*.  
 opus, eris, *work*.  
 ōrātiō, ōnis, *oration, speech*.  
 Orgetorīx, īgis, *a chief of the Helvetiī*.  
 orior, irī, ortus sum, *rise*.  
 ōrō, āre, āvī, ātus, *beg*.  
 ostendō, ere, ī, tentus, *exhibit, show*.

## P

pābulātiō, ōnis, *foraging*.  
 pābulum, ī, *food, forage*.  
 pācō, āre, āvī, ātus, *pacify, subdue*.

paene, adv., *almost*.  
 pāgus, ī, *canton, district*.  
 pār, paris, *equal*.  
 parātus, a, um, *prepared*.  
 pāreō, ēre, uī, *obey*.  
 parō, āre, āvī, ātus, *prepare*.  
 pars, partis, *part*.  
 parvus, a, um, *small, little*.  
 passus, ūs, *step, pace*.  
 pateō, ēre, uī, *open, extend*.  
 pater, patris, *father*.  
 patior, ī, passus sum, *permit, allow*.  
 paucī, ae, a, *few*.  
 pāx, pācis, *peace*.  
 pellō, ere, pepulī, pulsus, *drive, repulse*.  
 per, prep. with acc., *through, by means of*.  
 per-dūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, *lead through*.  
 perfacilis, e., adj., *very easy*.  
 per-ficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, *accomplish, complete*.  
 per-fringō, ere, frēgī, frāctus, *break through*.  
 perfuga, ae, *deserter*.  
 per-fugiō, ere, fūgī, *flee, desert*.  
 perīculum, ī, *danger*.  
 perītus, a, um, *experienced, skilled*.  
 permittō, ere, mīsī, missus, *permit*.  
 per-moveō, ēre, mōvī, mōtus, *move, rouse*.  
 perniciēs, ēī, *destruction*.  
 perpaucī, ae, a, *very few*.  
 per-rumpō, ere, rūpī, ruptus, *break through*.  
 per-sequor, ī, secūtus sum, *follow, pursue*.  
 persevērō, āre, āvī, ātus, *continue*.  
 per-solvō, ere, solvī, solūtus, *pay*.  
 per-suādeō, ere, suāsī, suāsus, *persuade*.  
 per-terreō, ēre, uī, itus, *frighten*.  
 per-tineō, ere, uī, *tend, pertain*.

per-veniō, īre, vēnī, ventus, *arrive*.  
 pēs, pedis, *foot*.  
 petō, ere, īvī (iī), itus, *seek*.  
 phalanx, angis, *phalanx*.  
 pīlum, ī, *javelin*.  
 Pīsō, ōnis, *father-in-law of Caesar*.  
 plēbs, plēbis, *common people, plebeians*.  
 plūrimus, a, um, (sup. from multus),  
*most, very many*.  
 plūs, plūris, (comp. of multus), *more*.  
 poena, ae, *punishment, penalty*.  
 polliceor, ērī, itus sum, *promise*.  
 pōnō, ere, posuī, positus, *put*.  
 pōns, pontis, *bridge*.  
 populātiō, ōnis, *devastating, ravaging*.  
 populus, ārī, ātus sum, *devastate*.  
 populus, ī, *people*.  
 portō, āre, āvī, ātus, *carry, bring*.  
 portōrium, ī, *tax*.  
 poscō, ere, poposcī, *demand*.  
 possessiō, ōnis, *possession*.  
 possum, posse, potuī, *be able, can*.  
 post, prep. with acc., *behind, after*.  
 posteā, adv., *afterward*.  
 posterus, a, um, *following next*.  
 postquam, conj., *after that, after*.  
 postrīdiē, adv., *on the day after*.  
 postulō, āre, āvī, ātus, *demand*.  
 potēns, entis, *being able, powerful*.  
 potentia, ae, *power*.  
 potestās, ātis, *power*.  
 potior, īrī, potitus sum, *get possession*  
*of, possess*.  
 prae-cēdō, ere, cessī, cessus, *surpass,*  
*precede*.  
 prae-cipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus, *order*.  
 prae-ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, *choose,*  
*prefer*.  
 prae-ficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, *place in*  
*command*.  
 prae-mittō, ere, mīsī, missus, *send*  
*before*.  
 prae-optō, āre, āvī, ātus, *prefer*.  
 praesēns, entis, *present*.

praesertim, *especially*.  
 praesidium, ī, *guard, garrison*.  
 prae-stō, stāre, stitī, status, *excel,*  
*furnish*.  
 prae-sum, esse, fuī, *command*.  
 praeter, prep. with acc., *beyond, except*.  
 praeter-eō, īre, īvī (iī), itus, *go by,*  
*beyond*.  
 praeterita, ōrum, *the past*.  
 praeterquam, adv., *except that, save*.  
 praetor, ōris, *commander, praetor*.  
 prendō, ere, prendī, prēnsus, *grasp*.  
 pretium, ī, *price*.  
 prex, precis, *prayer, entreaty*.  
 pridīe, adv., *on the day before*.  
 primum, adv., *first*.  
 primus, a, um, superl., *first*.  
 princeps, ipis, *chief*.  
 principātus, us, *leadership, chief posi-*  
*tion*.  
 pristinus, a, um, *former, pristine*.  
 prius, comp. adv., *sooner*.  
 priusquam, *sooner than, before*.  
 privātīm, *privately, as private citizens*.  
 privātus, a, um, *private*.  
 prō, prep. with abl. *before, for, in*  
*behalf of, in proportion to*.  
 probō, āre, āvī, ātus, *try, approve*.  
 Procillus, ī, *a chief of the Gallic Prov-*  
*ince*.  
 prō-dō, ere, didī, ditus, *transmit,*  
*hand down*.  
 proelium, ī, *battle*.  
 profectiō, ōnis, f., *setting out, depart-*  
*ure*.  
 proficīscor, ī, profectus sum, *set out,*  
*depart, go*.  
 prohibeō, ēre, uī, itus, *keep from,*  
*prohibit*.  
 proiciō, ere, iēcī, iectus, *cast down,*  
*throw away*.  
 prope, with acc., *near*.  
 prō-pellō, ere, pulī, pulsus, *drive*  
*before*.

propinquus, a, um, *near, neighboring*;  
as subst., *kinsman*.

prō-pōnō, ere, posuī, positus, *set forth, declare*.

propter, prep. with acc., *on account of*.  
propter-eā, adv., *for this season*.

prō-spiciō, ere, spexī, spectus, *look forth, look out for*.

prōvincia, ae, *province*.

proximē, adv., *nearest, last*.

proximus, a, um, *nearest, last*.

pūblicē, *publicly, in the name of the state*.

pūblicus, a, um, *public*; rēs pūblica, *the state*.

Publius, ī, *a Roman name*.

puer, ī, *boy*.

pūgna, ae, *fight, battle*.

pūgnō, āre, āvī, ātus, *fight*.

purgō, āre, āvī, ātus, *clear, justify*.

putō, āre, āvī, ātus, *think*.

Pyrēnaeus, a, um, *of the Pyrenees mountains*.

## Q

quā, *where, in which place*.

quadrāgintā, num. adj., *forty*.

quadringentī, ae, a, *four hundred*.

quaerō, ere, quaesivī (iī), quaesitus, *seek*.

quālis, e, *of what sort*.

quam, *how, than*; with sup., *as . . . as possible*.

quantus, a, um, *how great*; tantus . . . quantus, *as great . . . as*.

quārē, adv., *how, wherefore*.

quārtus, a, um, *fourth*.

quattuor, num. adj., *four*.

-que, enclitic, *and*; que . . . que, *both . . . and*.

queror, ī, questus sum, *complain*.

quī, quae, quod, *who, which, what, that*.

quīdem, quaedem, quoddam, or quid-  
dam, *some*.

quīn, conj., *but that; that*.

quīndecim, num. adj., *fifteen*.

quīngentī, ae, a, *five hundred*.

quīnī, ae, a, *five at a time, five*.

quīnque, num. adj., *five*.

quīntus, a, um, *fifth*.

quis, quae, quid, interrog. pron. *who?*  
*which? what?*

quisquam, quaequam, quidquam, *any one, anything*.

quisque, quaeque, quidque or quod-  
que, *each, every*.

quod, conj., *because, as to the fact that*.

quoque, conj., *also*.

## R

rapīna, ae, *plunder, rapine*.

ratio, ōnis, *reckoning, reason*.

ratis, is, *raft*.

Rauricī, ōrum, *a neighboring tribe of the Helvetii*.

recēns, entis, *fresh, recent*.

re-cipio, ere, cēpī, ceptus, *take back, receive*.

red-eō, īre, iī, itus, *go back, return*.

redimō, ere, ēmī, emptus, *buy back, buy up*.

red-integrō, āre, āvī, ātus, *restore, renew*.

reditio, ōnis, *going back, return*.

re-dūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, *lead back, withdraw*.

re-ferō, ferre, rettulī, relātus, *carry back, report*.

rēgnum, ī, *royal power, kingdom*.

re-iciō, ere, iēcī, iectus, *throw back*.

re-linquō, ere, liquī, lictus, *leave behind, abandon*.

reliquus, a, um, *the rest of, remaining*.  
reminiscor, ī, *remember*.

re-moveō, ēre, mōvī, mōtus, *move back*.

re-nūntiō, āre, āvī, ātus, *bring back word, report*.

- re-pellō, ere, reppulī, repulsus, *drive back, repulse.*  
 repentīnus, a, um, *sudden, unexpected.*  
 reperiō, īre, repperī, repertus, *find out, discover.*  
 re-petō, ere, īvī, ītus, *seek.*  
 re-prehendō, ere, hendi, hēnsus, *blame, censure.*  
 re-pūgnō, āre, āvī, ātus, *fight back, resist.*  
 rēs, rei, *thing, affair*; rēs pūblica, rei pūblicae, *state, republic.*  
 re-scindō, ere, scidī, scissus, *cut off, break down.*  
 re-sciscō, ere, scīvī or sciī, scītus, *learn.*  
 re-sistō, ere, stitī, *stop, resist.*  
 re-spondeō, ēre, spondī, spōnsus, *answer, reply.*  
 respōnsum, ī, *reply.*  
 re-stituō, ere, ī, ūtus, *set up again, restore.*  
 re-tineō, ere, ī, tentus, *hold back, retain.*  
 re-vertō, ere, vertī or revertor, ī, dep., *turn back, return.*  
 Rhēnus, ī, *the Rhine.*  
 Rhodanus, ī, *the Rhone.*  
 rīpa, ae, *bank of a river.*  
 rogō, āre, āvī, ātus, *ask.*  
 Rōma, ae, *Rome.*  
 Rōmānus, a, um, *Roman*; as noun, Rōmānī, ōrum, *the Romans.*  
 rota, ae, *wheel.*  
 rūrsus, adv., *again.*
- S**
- saepe, adv., *often.*  
 salūs, ūtis, *safety.*  
 sancio, īre, sānxī, sānctus, *render sacred.*  
 Santonēs, um, *a Gallic tribe.*  
 sarcinae, ārum, *baggage.*  
 satis, adv. and adj., *enough, sufficient.*  
 satis-faciō, ere, fēcī, factus, *satisfy.*  
 scelus, eris, *crime.*  
 scio, scīre, scīvī, scītus, *know.*  
 scūtum, ī, *shield.*  
 sēcrētō, *secretly, in private.*  
 secundus, a, um, *second, following, favorable.*  
 sed, conj., *but.*  
 sēdecim, *sixteen.*  
 sēditiōsus, a, um, *seditions.*  
 Segusiāvī, ōrum, *a tribe between the Rhone and the Arar.*  
 sementis, is, *sowing, planting.*  
 semper, *always.*  
 senātus, ūs, *senate.*  
 senex, senis, *old man.*  
 senī, ae, a, *six at a time, six.*  
 sentiō, īre, sēnsī, sēnsus, *feel, perceive, think.*  
 sēparātīm, *separately.*  
 septentrionēs, um, *seven stars, the North.*  
 septimus, a, um, *seventh.*  
 sepultūra, ae, *burial.*  
 Sēquana, ae, *the Seine.*  
 Sēquani, ōrum, *the Sequani.*  
 sequor, ī, secūtus sum, *follow.*  
 servitūs, ūtis, *slavery.*  
 servus, ī, *slave.*  
 seu, *whether.*  
 sex, *six.*  
 sexāgintā, *sixty.*  
 sī, *if.*  
 sīgnum, ī, *signal, standard.*  
 silva, ae, *forest.*  
 simul, adv., *at the same time.*  
 sīn, *but if.*  
 sine, prep. with abl., *without.*  
 singulī, ae, a, distrib., *one by one, single.*  
 sinister, tra, trum, *left*; sinistra, ae, *the left hand.*  
 sive, or if; sive . . . sive, *whether . . . or.*  
 socer, socerī, *father-in-law.*

socius, ī, *ally*.  
 sōl, sōlis, m., *the sun*.  
 solum, adv., *only*.  
 solum, ī, *soil, ground*.  
 sōlus, a, um, *alone, only*.  
 soror, ōris, *sister*.  
 spatium, ī, *space, period*.  
 spectō, āre, āvī, ātus, *look, face*.  
 spērō, āre, āvī, ātus, *hope, look for*.  
 spēs, eī, *hope*.  
 sponte, abl. from assumed spōns, *willingly*.  
 statuō, ere, ī, ūtus, *set up, determine*.  
 stipendiārius, a, um, *subject*.  
 studeō, ēre, uī, *desire*.  
 studium, ī, *eagerness, desire*.  
 sub, prep. with acc. or abl., *under, beneath, at the foot of*.  
 sub-dūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, *draw away, withdraw*.  
 sub-eō, īre, iī, itus, *undergo*.  
 sub-iciō, ere, iēcī, iectus, *throw below, discharge, subject*.  
 sub-levō, āre, āvī, ātus, *lift up, aid*.  
 sub-moveō, ēre, mōvī, mōtus, *remove*.  
 sub-sistō, ere, stitī, *withstand, resist*.  
 sub-sum, esse, fuī, *be near*.  
 sub-vehō, ere, vexī, vectus, *bring up, convey*.  
 succēdō, ere, cessī, cessus, *approach, succeed*.  
 suī, sibi, reflex. pron., *himself, herself, etc.*  
 Sulla, ae, *a Roman consul*.  
 sum, esse, fuī, *be*.  
 summa, ae, *highest point, sum*.  
 summus, a, um, sup. from superus, *highest*.  
 sumō, ere, sūmpsī, sūmptus, *take, claim*.  
 sūmptus, ūs, *expense*.  
 super, adv. and prep. with acc., *above, over*.

superō, āre, āvī, ātus, *surpass, conquer*.  
 super-sum, esse, fuī, *be over, survive*.  
 superus, a, um, *high*.  
 suppetō, ere, petīvī, petitus, *be at hand or in store*.  
 suppliciter, *humbly, suppliantly*.  
 supplicium, ī, *punishment*.  
 suprā, adv., *above, before*.  
 suscipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus, *support, undertake*.  
 suspiciō, ōnis, *suspicion*.  
 sustineō, ēre, uī, tentus, *sustain, hold out*.  
 suus, a, um, *his, her, its, their*.

## T

tabula, ae, *board, writing tablet*.  
 taceō, ēre, uī, itus, *be silent, keep silent*.  
 tam, adv., *so*.  
 tamen, adv., *nevertheless, yet*.  
 tametsī, *although*.  
 tandem, adv., *at length*.  
 tantus, a, um, *so great*.  
 tēlum, ī, *dart, missile*.  
 temperantia, ae, *self-control, moderation*.  
 temperō, āre, āvī, ātus, *control, refrain*.  
 temptō, āre, āvī, ātus, *try, attack*.  
 tempus, oris, *time*.  
 teneō, ēre, uī, tentus, *hold*.  
 terra, ae, *earth*.  
 tertius, a, um, *third*.  
 testis, is, m. or f., *witness*.  
 Tigurīnus, a, um, *pertaining to the Tigurini*.  
 timeō, ēre, uī, *fear*.  
 timor, ōris, *fear*.  
 tolerō, āre, āvī, ātus, *endure, support*.  
 tollō, ere, sustulī, sublātus, *lift up, destroy, remove*.

Tolōsātēs, ium, *a town in the Gallic Province.*

tōtus, a, um (gen., ius), *all, the whole.*

trādō, ere, didī, ditus, *hand down, surrender.*

trādūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, *lead across.*

trāgula, ae, *a javelin.*

trāns, prep. with acc., *across.*

trāns-eō, īre, iī, itus, *go across, cross.*

trāns-figō, ere, fixī, fixus, *transfix.*

trecentī, ae, a, *three hundred.*

trēs, tria, *three.*

tribuō, ere, uī, ūtus, *bestow, attribute.*

trīdūm, ī, *three days.*

trīgintā, *thirty.*

triplex, icis, *triple.*

Tulingī, ōrum, *a Germanic tribe.*

tum, adv., *then.*

tuus, a, um, *thy, your.*

## U

ubi, *when, where.*

ulcīscor, ī, ultus sum, *avenge, punish.*

ūllus, a, um (gen., ius), *any.*

ulterior, ius, comp. adj., *farther.*

ūnā, adv., *together.*

unde, adv., *from which place, whence.*

undique, adv., *on all sides, everywhere.*

ūnus, a, um (gen. -ius), *one.*

urbs, urbis, *city.*

ūsus, ūs, *advantage.*

ut, utī, conj., *that, in order that ; as*  
adv. used with indicative, *as.*

uter, tra, trum (gen., ius), *which of the two, which.*

utor, ī, ūsus sum, *use.*

uxor, ōris, *wife.*

## V

vacō, āre, āvī, ātus, *be vacant or unoccupied.*

vadum, ī, *ford, shallow.*

vagor, ārī, ātus sum, *wander.*

valeō, ēre, uī, *to be strong.*

vāllum, ī, *rampart.*

vāstō, āre, āvī, ātus, *lay waste, devastate.*

vectīgal, ālis, *tax, revenue.*

vel, or ; vel . . . vel, *either . . . or.*

veniō, īre, vēnī, ventus, *come.*

Verbigenus, ī, *one of the four Helvetian clans.*

verbum, ī, *word.*

vereor, ērī, itus, *sum, reverence, fear.*

vergō, ere, *incline, be situated.*

vergobretus, ī, *chief magistrate of the Aeduians.*

vērus, a, um, *true.*

vesper, eris, and erī, *evening.*

vester, tra, trum, *your.*

veterānus, a, um, *old, veteran.*

vetus, eris, *old, former.*

vexō, āre, āvī, ātus, *vex, worry.*

via, ae, *way.*

victōria, ae, *victory.*

vīcus, ī, *village.*

videō, ēre, vidī, vīsus, *see ; in pass.*  
*as a deponent, seem.*

vigilia, ae, *watch of the night, watch.*

vīgintī, *twenty.*

vincō, ere, vīcī, victus, *conquer.*

vinculum, ī, *bond, chain.*

virtūs, ūtis, *virtue, valor.*

vīs, vīs, f., *force, violence ; in pl., virēs,*  
*strength.*

vīta, ae, *life.*

vitō, āre, āvī, ātus, *shun, avoid.*

vix, *with difficulty, scarcely.*

vocō, āre, āvī, ātus, *call, summon.*

volō, velle, voluī, *wish.*

voluntās, ātis, *will, desire.*

vōs, nom. and acc. pl., *you.*

vulgus, ī, n., *the multitude, public,*  
*common people.*

vulnerō, āre, āvī, ātus, *wound.*

vulnus, eris, n., *a wound.*

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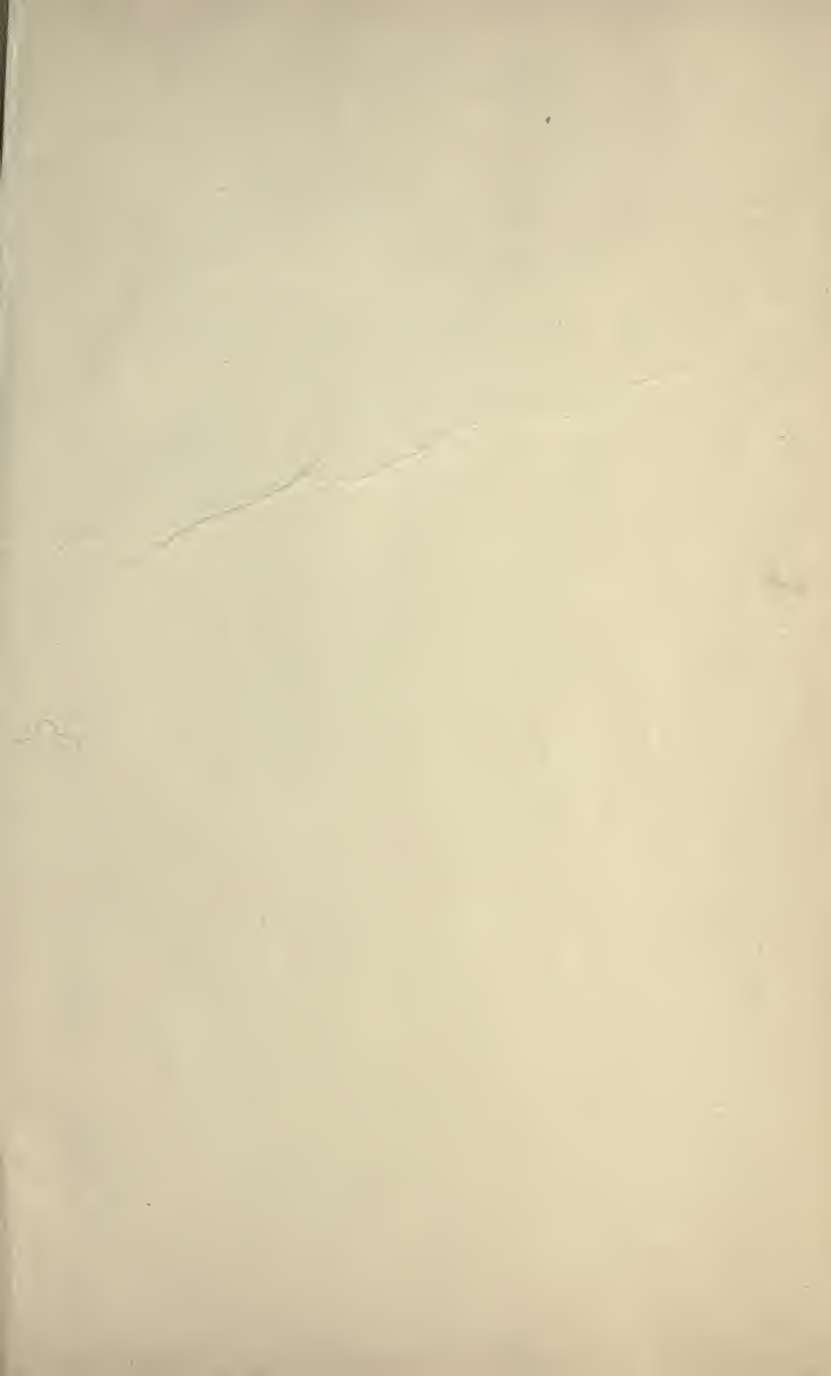
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